REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE

1946

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MADRAS
1948

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[Maximum number of pages fixed for the report is 40—vide paragraph 19 of letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Public), No. 2739, dated 26th March 1901, printed in G.O. No. 558, Public, dated 3rd June 1901.]

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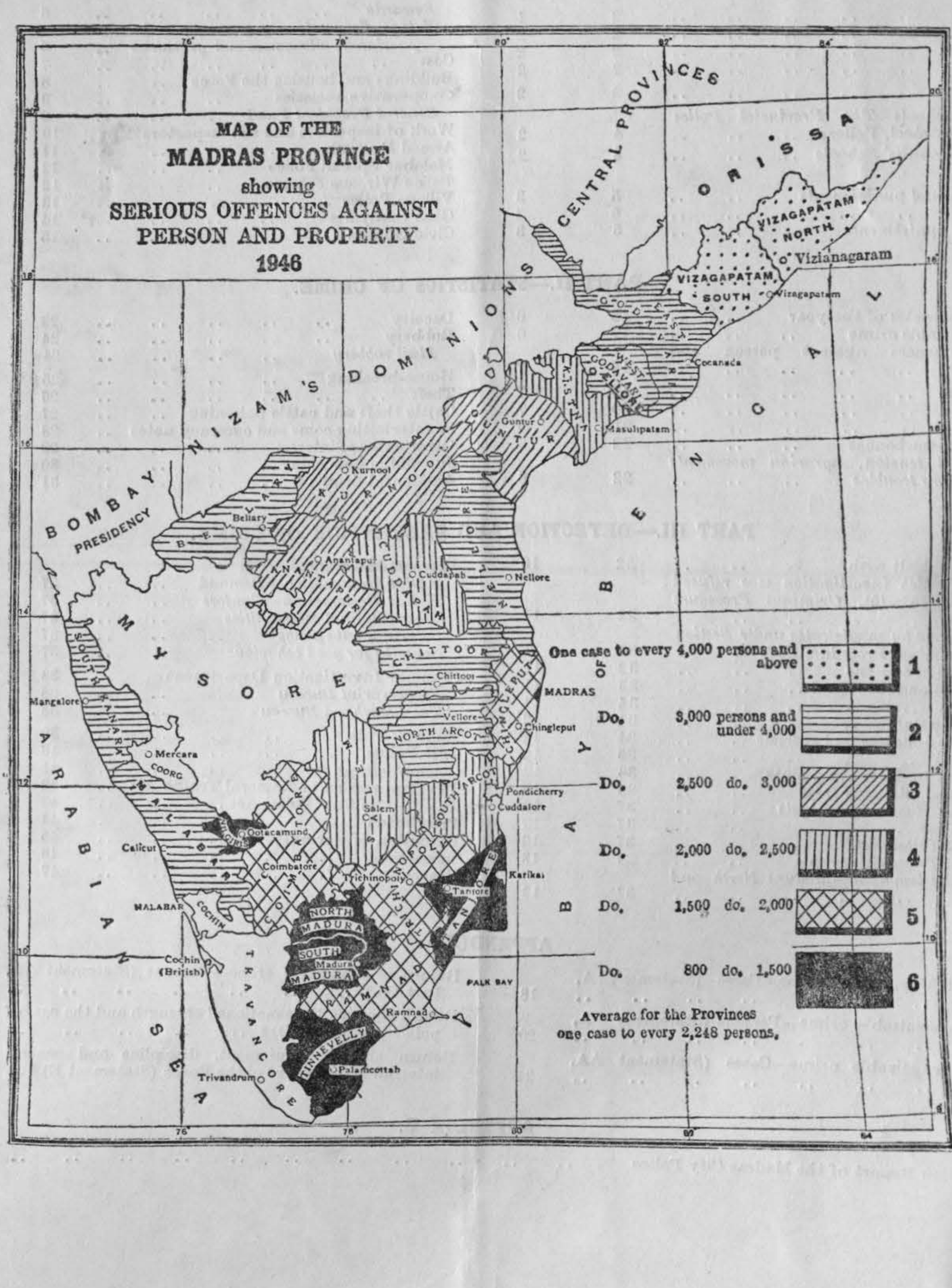
APPENDIX B.

* Statements B and C (Return of Non-Cognizable Crime and Return of Property stolen and recovered, have been deleted with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 3319, Home, dated 19th October 1946.

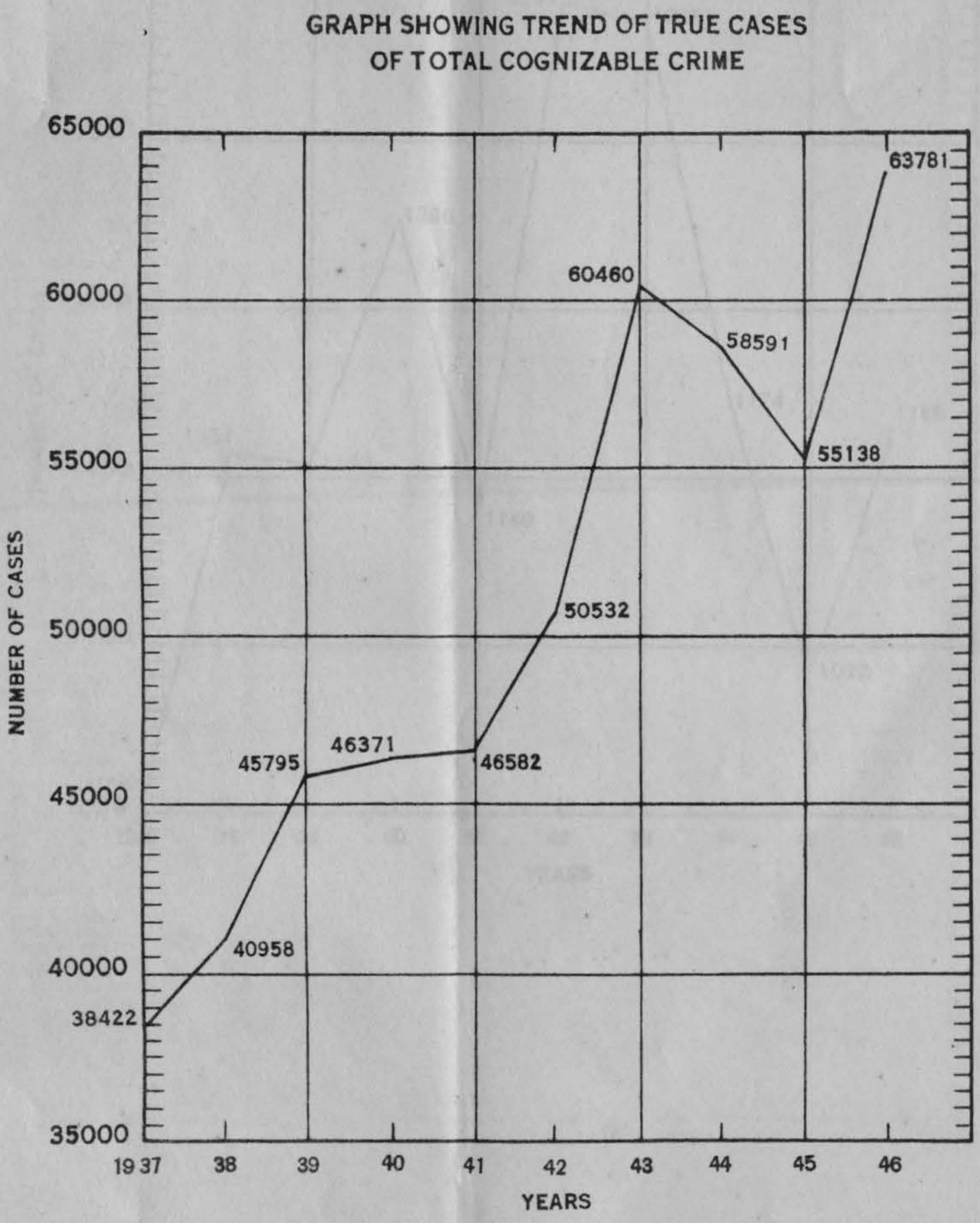
† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

‡ Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. F. 75/21/35, dated 20th January 1936—G.O. Ms. No. 44, Public (Police), dated 4th February 1936.

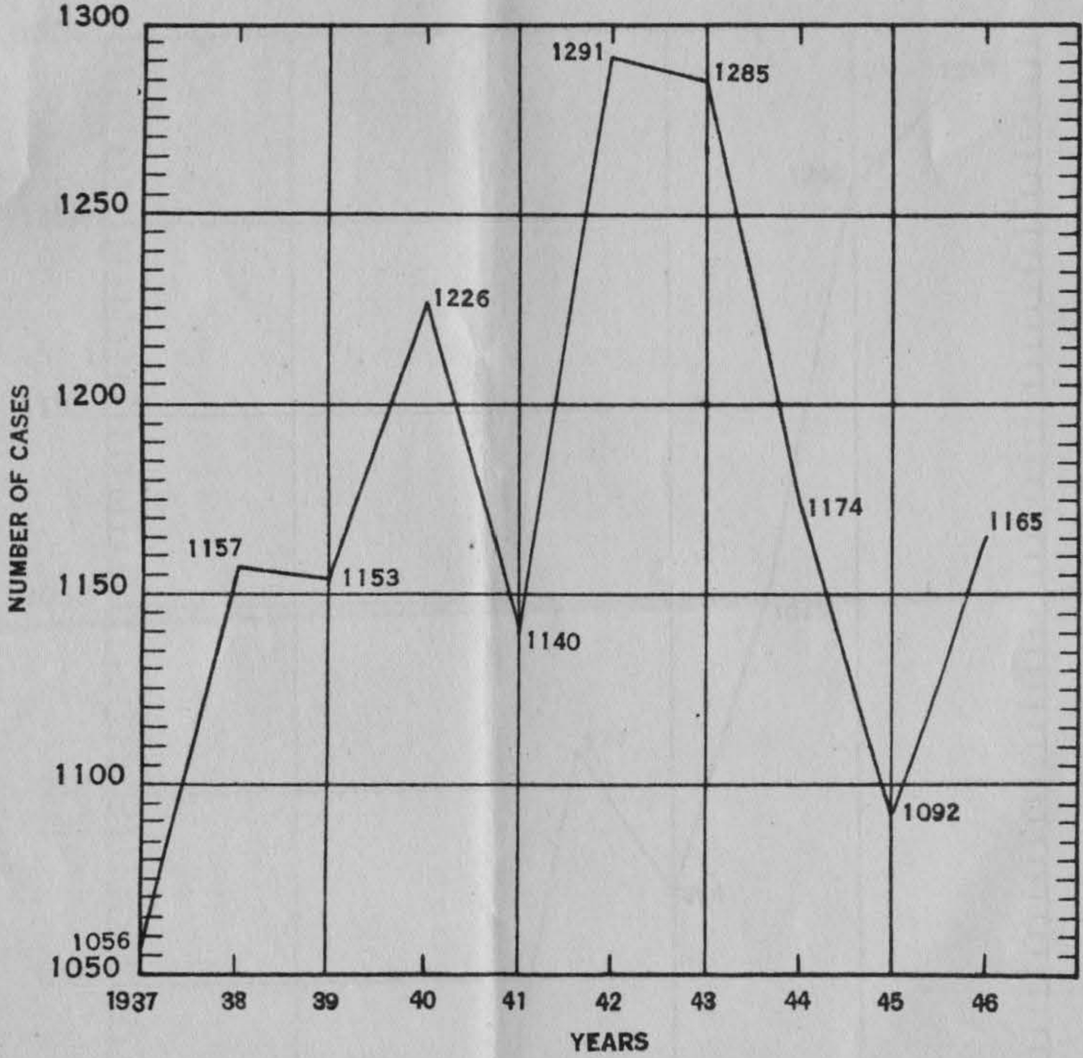
§ Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908.

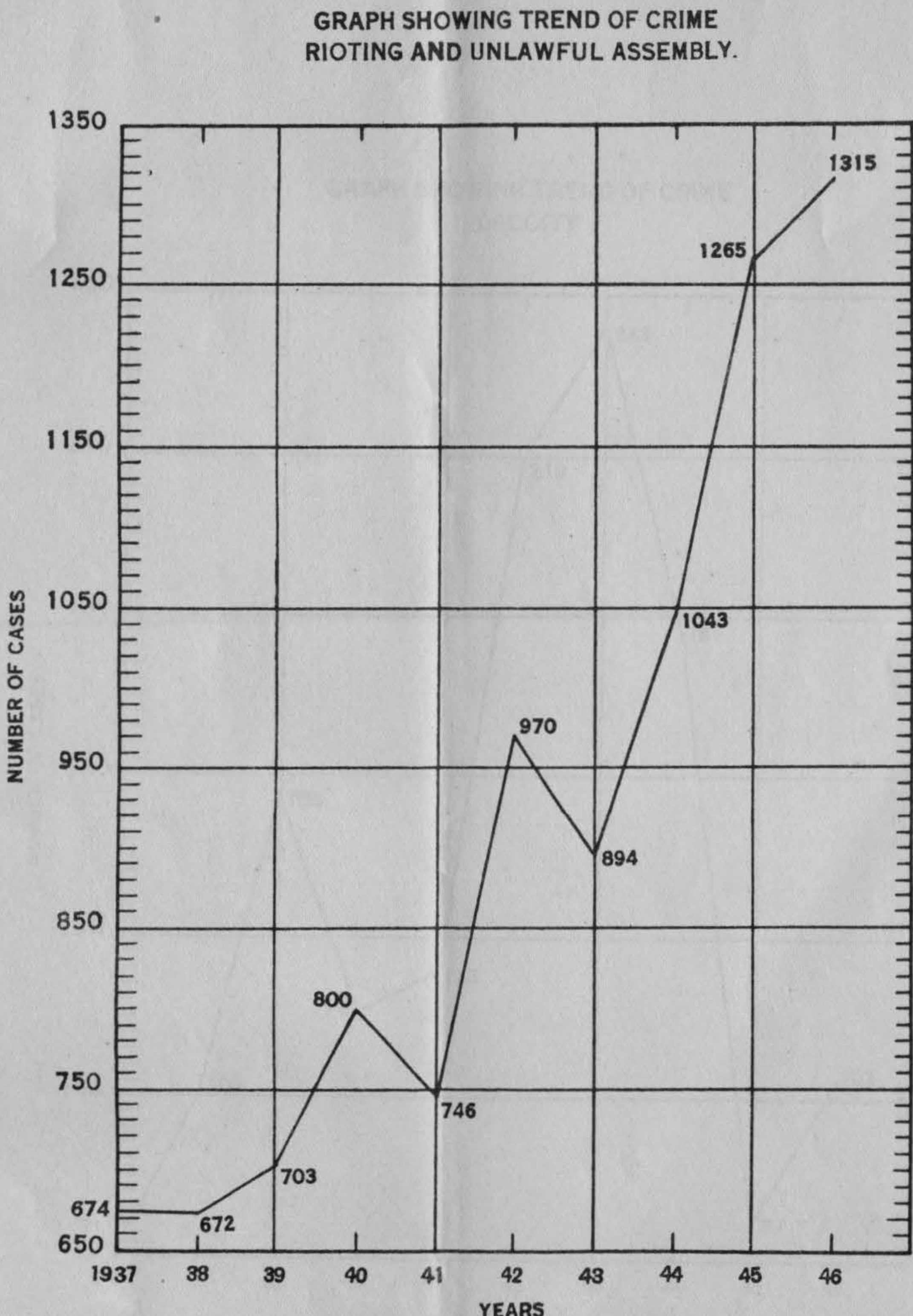


MAP OF THE
MADRAS PROVINCE
showing
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON AND PROPERTY
1946
CENTRAL PROVINCES
ORISSA
VIZAGAPATAM NORTH
Vizianagaram
VIZAGAPATAM SOUTH
Vizagapatam
EAST GODAVARI
WEST GODAVARI
Cocanada
KISTNA
Masulipatam
GUNTUR
Guntur
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
BAY OF BENGAL
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
KURNOOL
Kurnool
BELLARY
Bellary
ANANTAPUR
Anantapur
CUDDAPAH
Cuddapah
NELLORE
Nellore
MYSORE
CHITTOOR
Chittoor
CHINGLEPUT
MADRAS
Chingleput
NORTH ARCOT
Vellore
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
SALEM
Salem
SOUTH KANARA
Mangalore
Mercara
COORG
MALABAR
Calicut
NILGIRIS
Ootacamund
COIMBATORE
Coimbatore
TRICHINOPOLY
Trichinopoly
TANJORE
Tanjore
Karikal
NORTH MADURA
SOUTH MADURA
Madura
RAMNAD
Ramnad
PALK BAY
TINNEVELLY
Palamcottah
COCHIN
Cochin (British)
TRAVANCORE
Trivandrum
ARABIAN SEA
One case to every 4,000 persons and above 1
Do. 3,000 persons and under 4,000 2
Do. 2,500 do. 3,000 3
Do. 2,000 do. 2,500 4
Do. 1,500 do. 2,000 5
Do. 800 do. 1,500 6
Average for the Provinces one case to every 2,248 persons.


GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF TRUE CASES
OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME
NUMBER OF CASES
65000
60000
55000
50000
45000
40000
35000
38422
40958
45795
46371
46582
50532
60460
58591
55138
63781
19 37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
YEARS

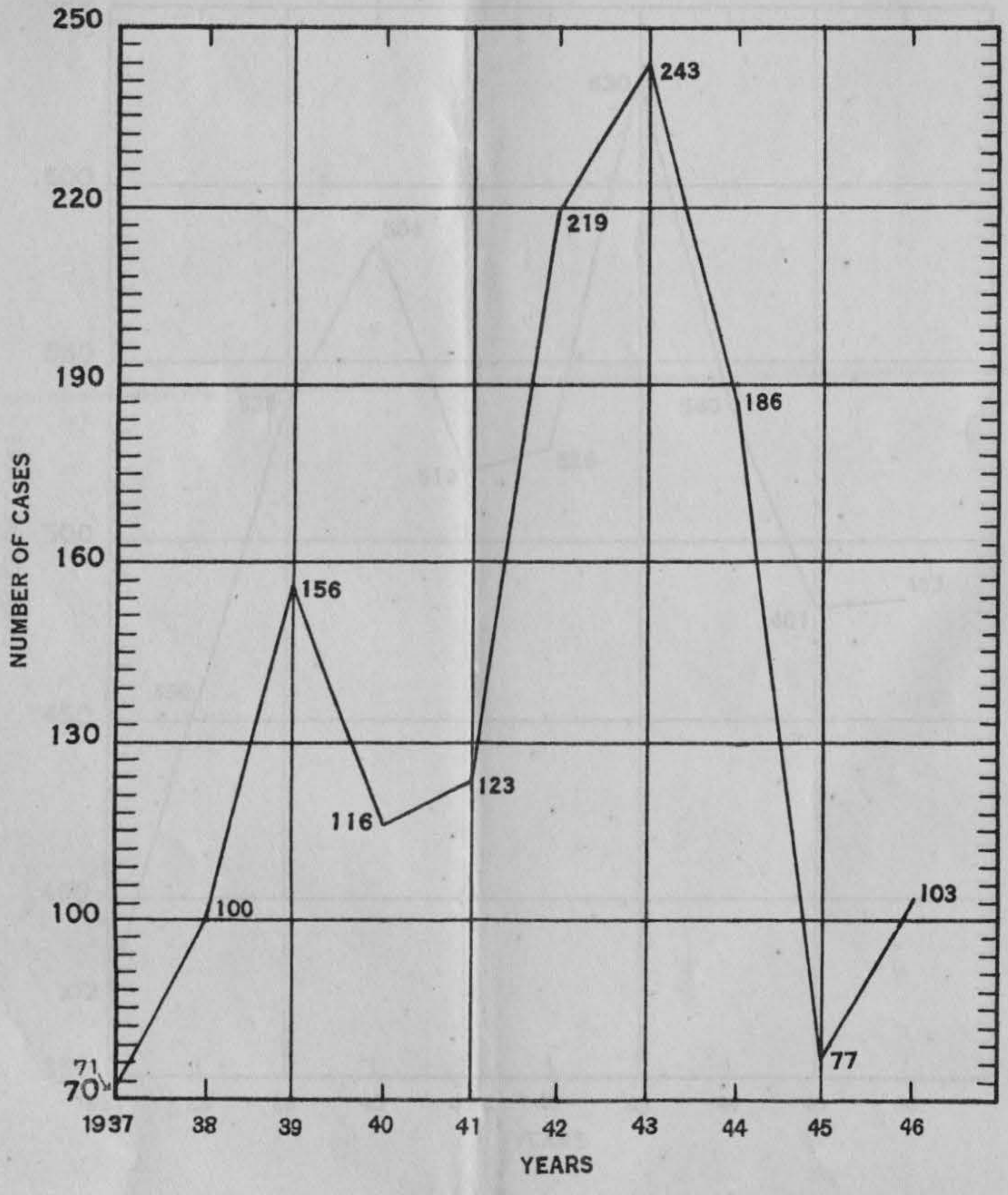
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
MURDER



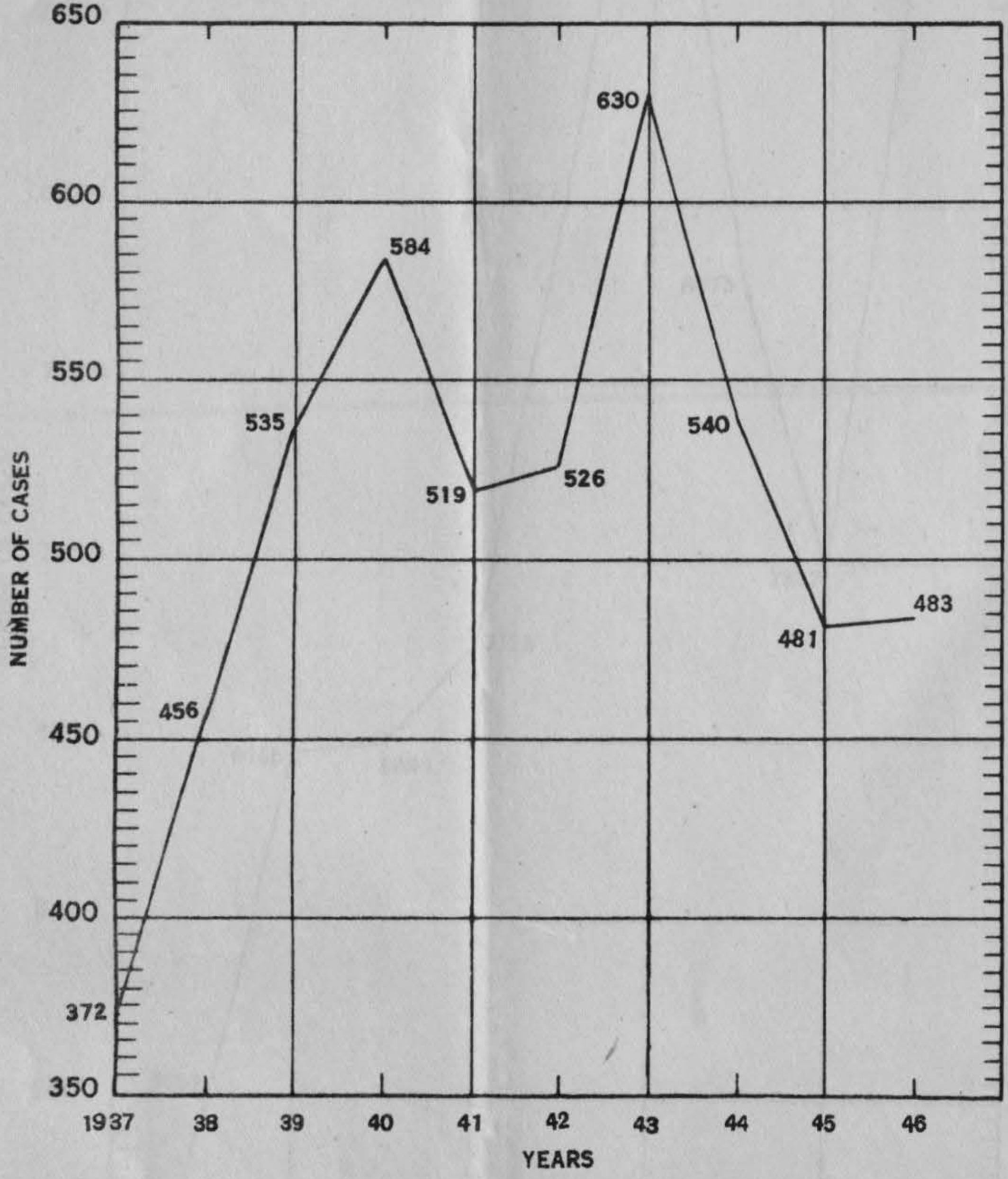


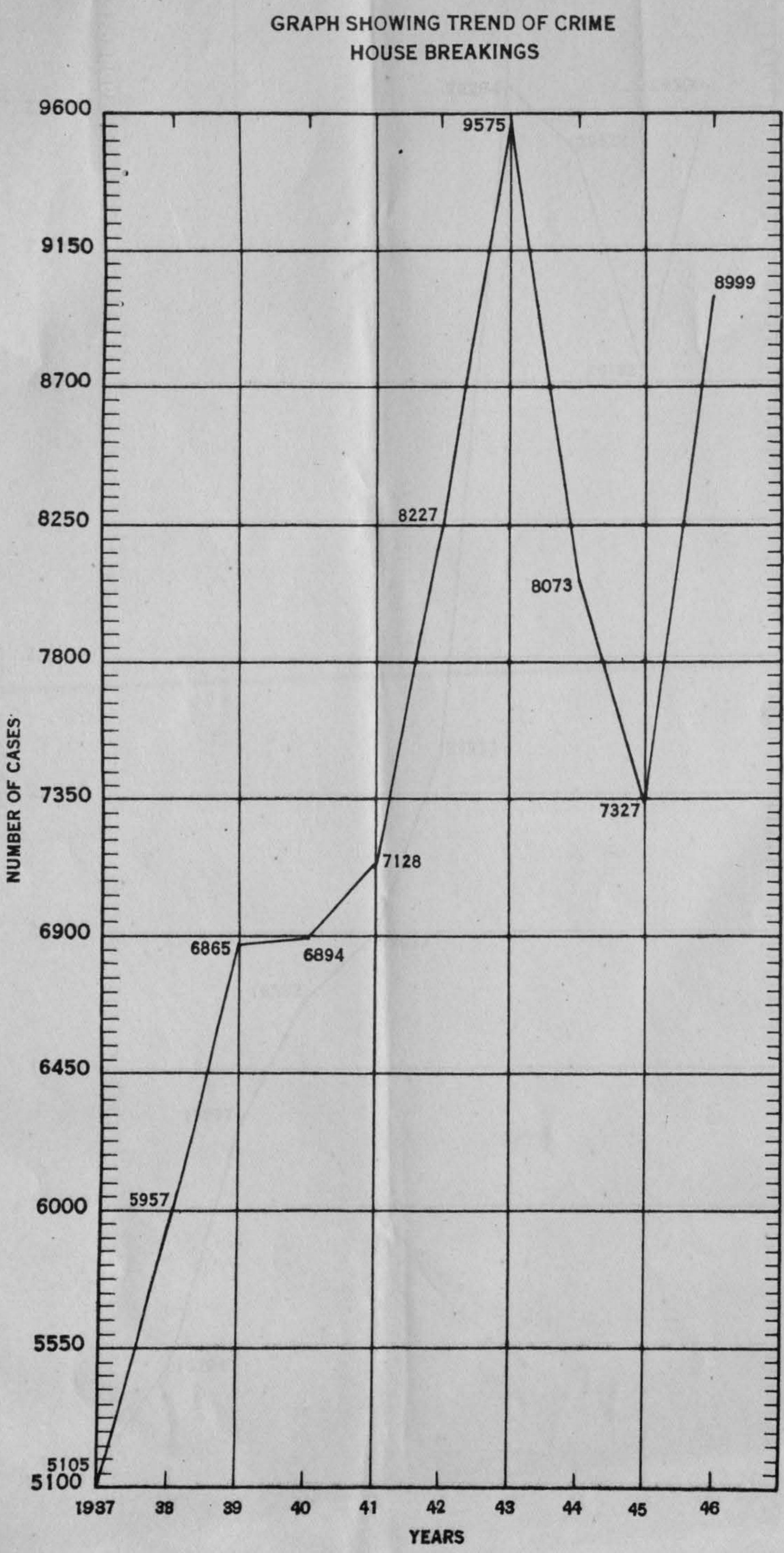
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.
NUMBER OF CASES
1350
1250
1150
1050
950
850
750
674
650
672
703
800
746
970
894
1043
1265
1315
1937
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
YEARS

GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
DACOITY



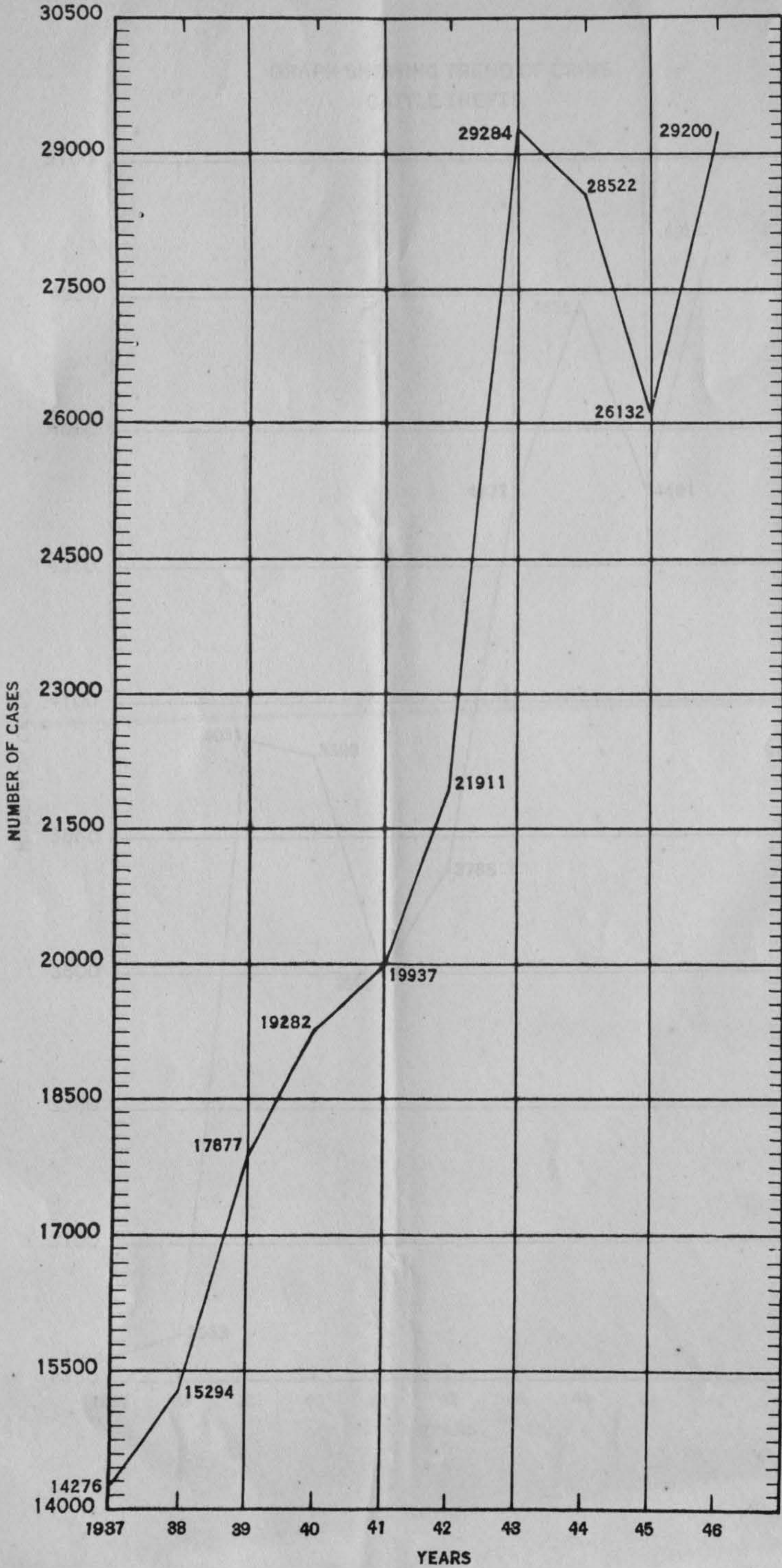
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
ROBBERY



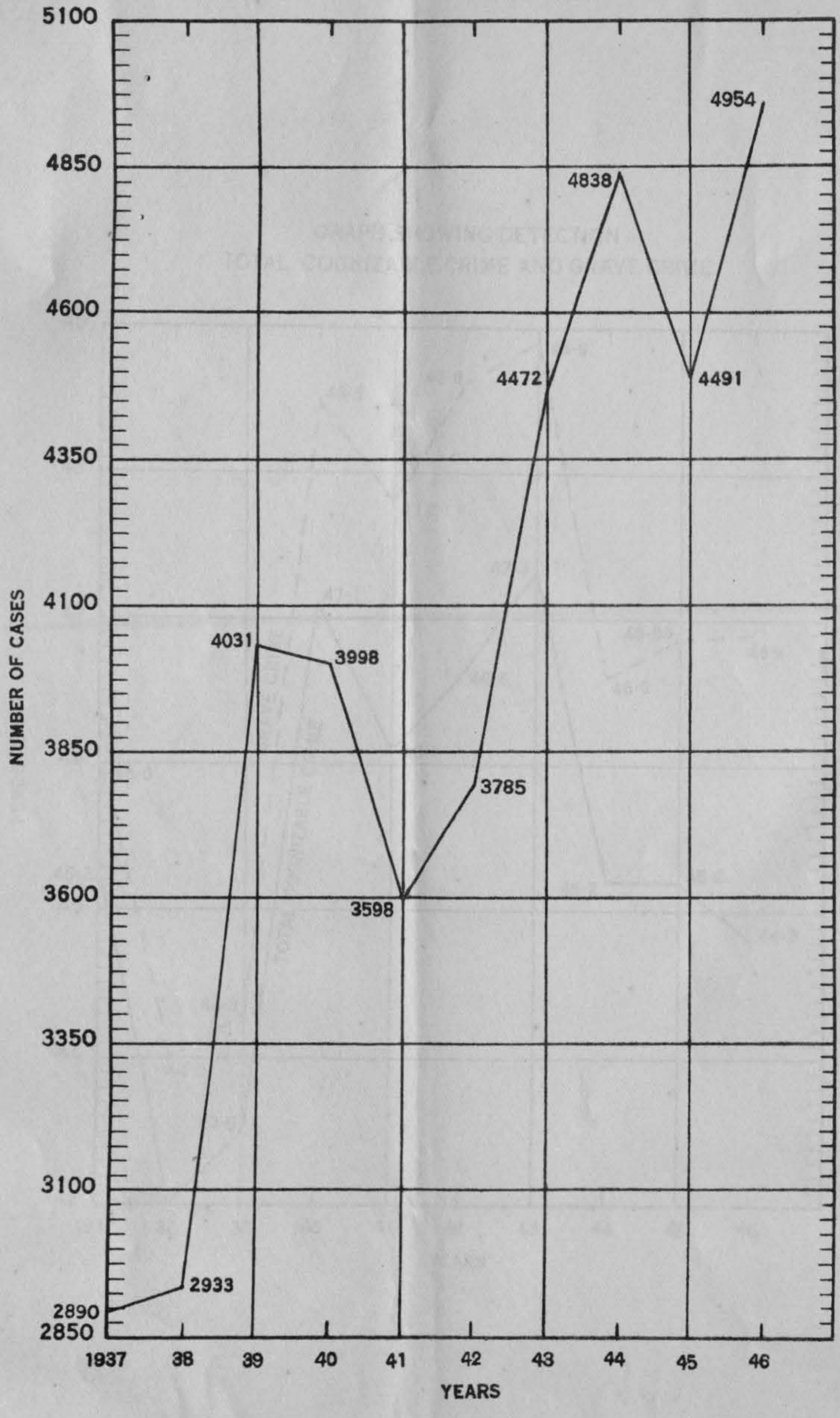


GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
HOUSE BREAKINGS
NUMBER OF CASES
9600
9150
8700
8250
7800
7350
6900
6450
6000
5550
5100
5105
5957
6865
6894
7128
8227
9575
8073
7327
8999
1937
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
YEARS

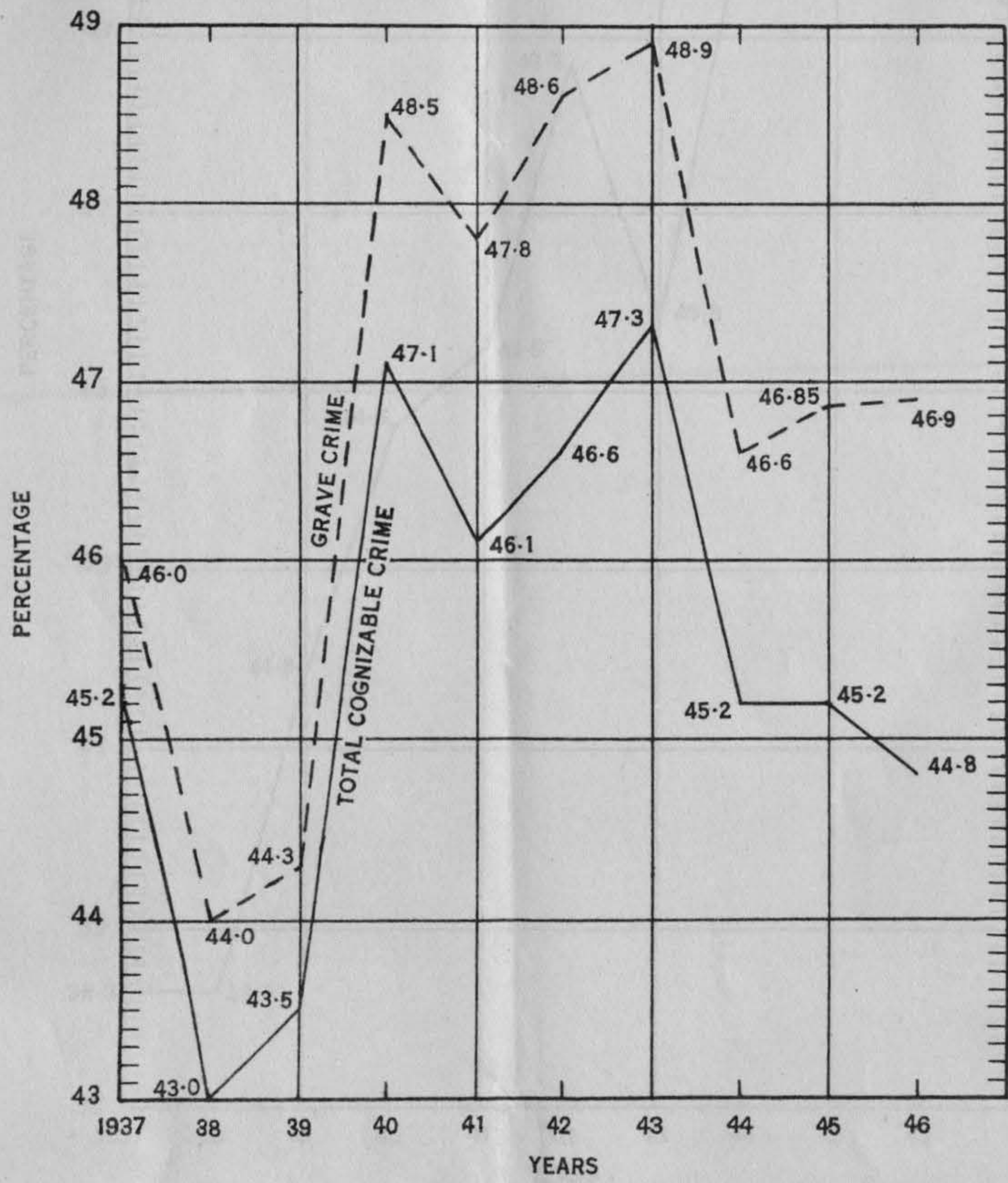
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME THEFTS ORDINARY.



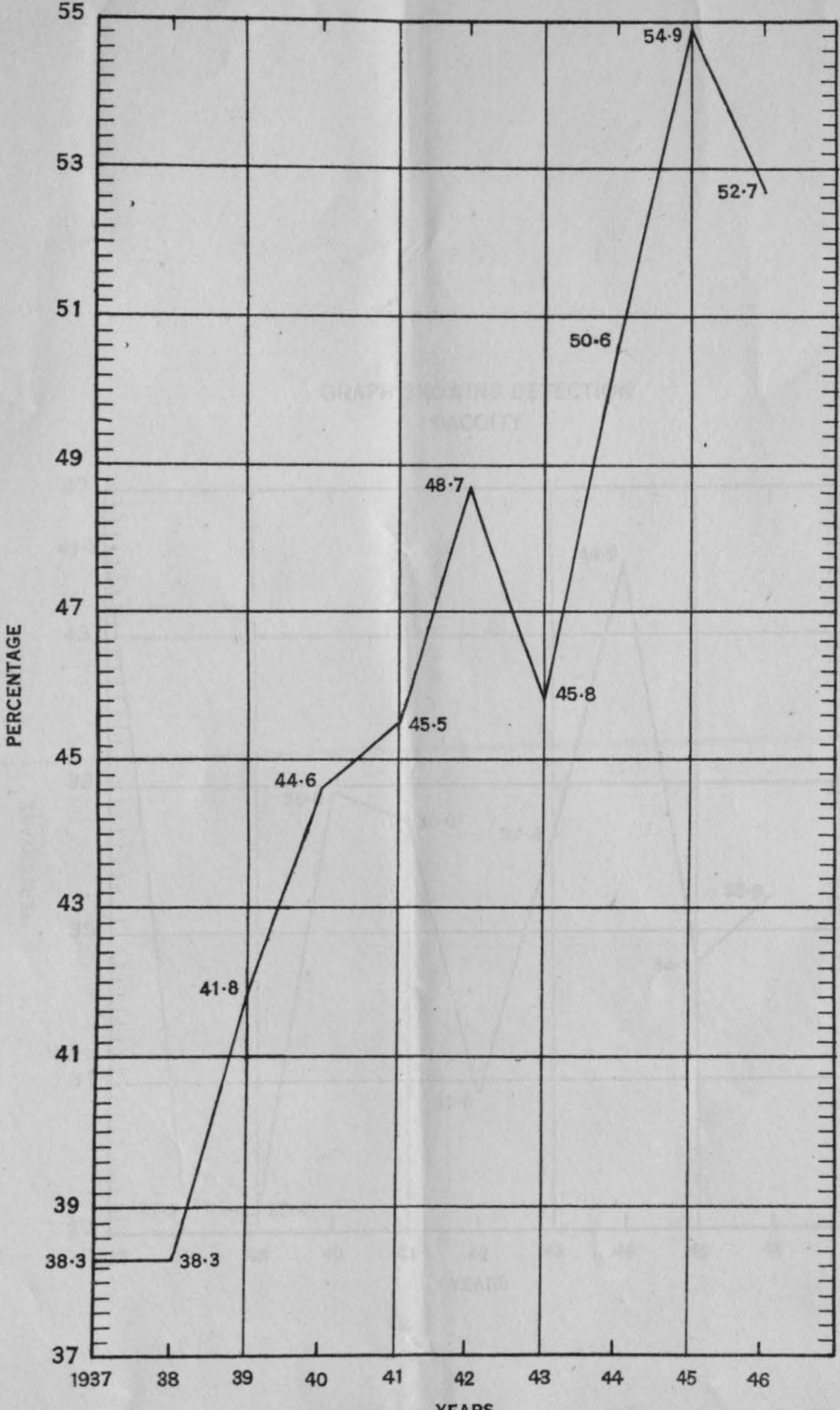
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
CATTLE THEFTS.



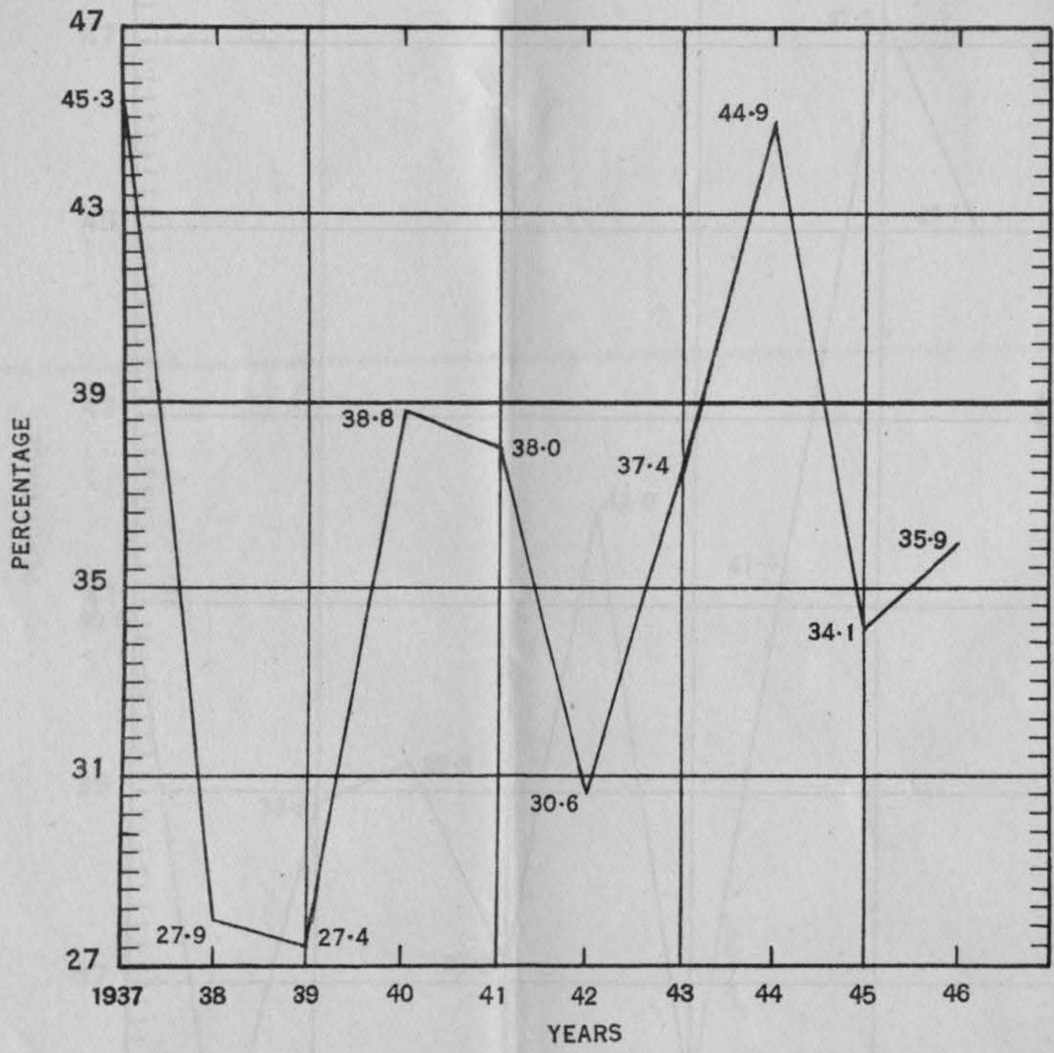
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME AND GRAVE CRIME



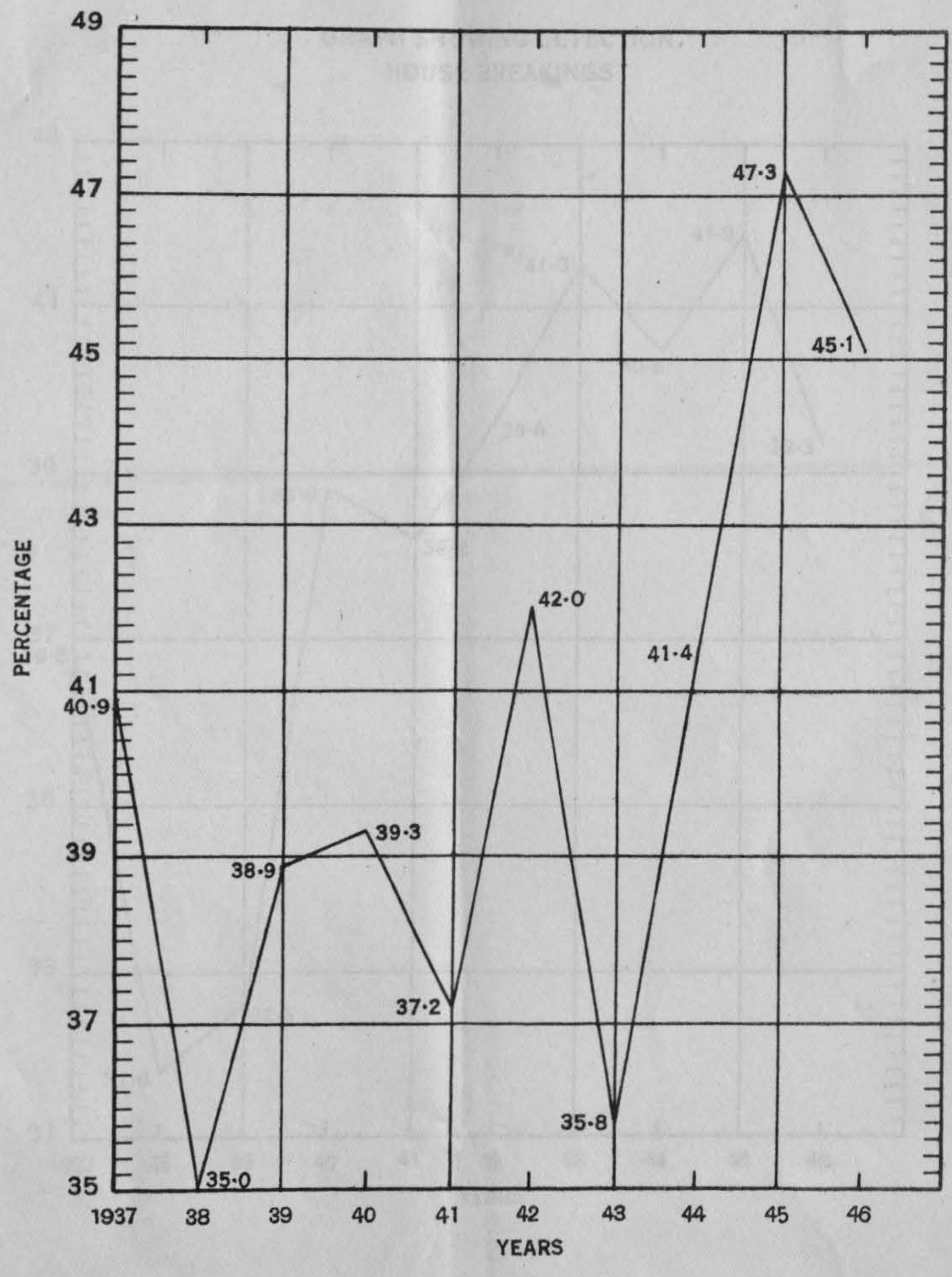
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
MURDER



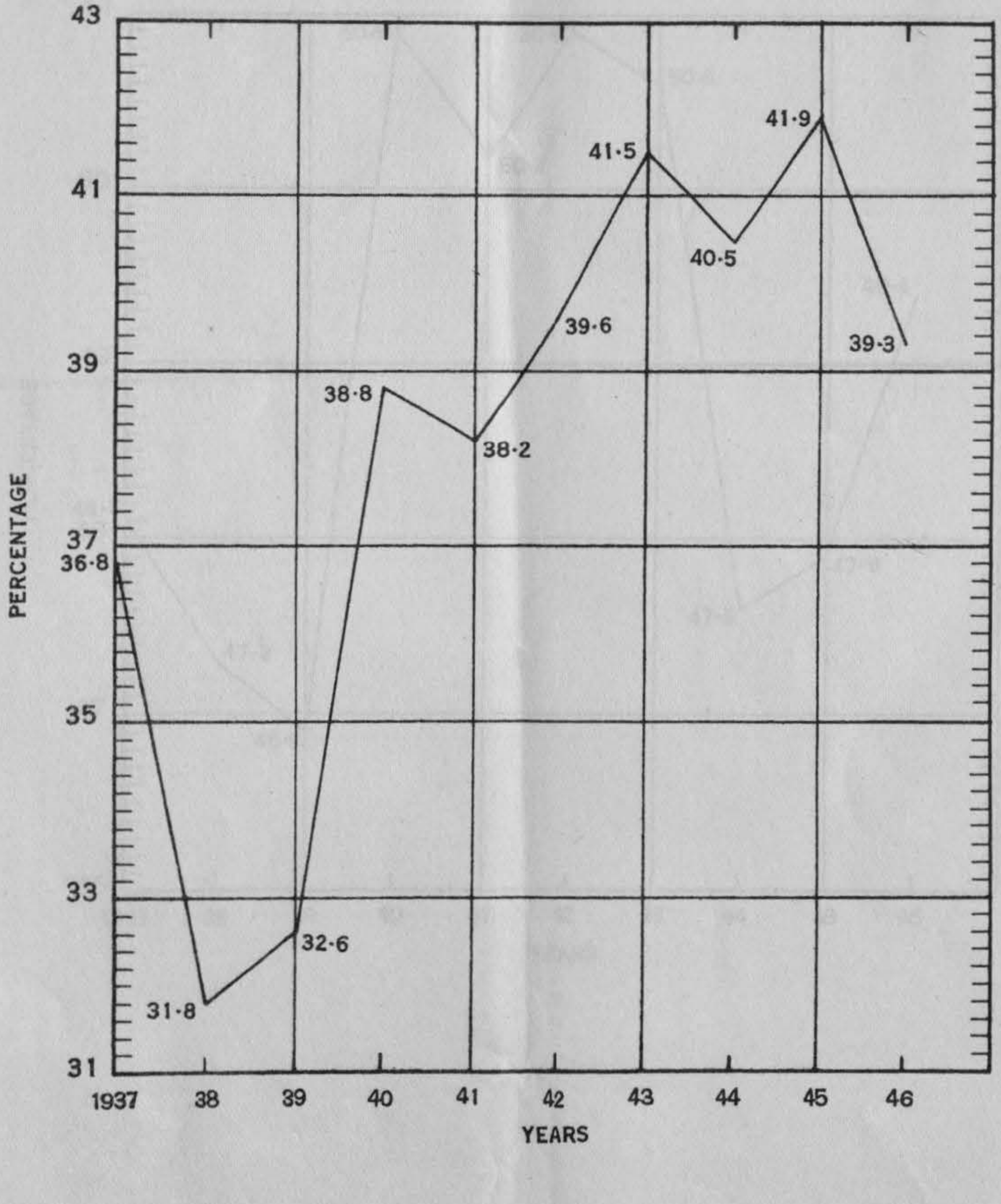
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
DACOITY



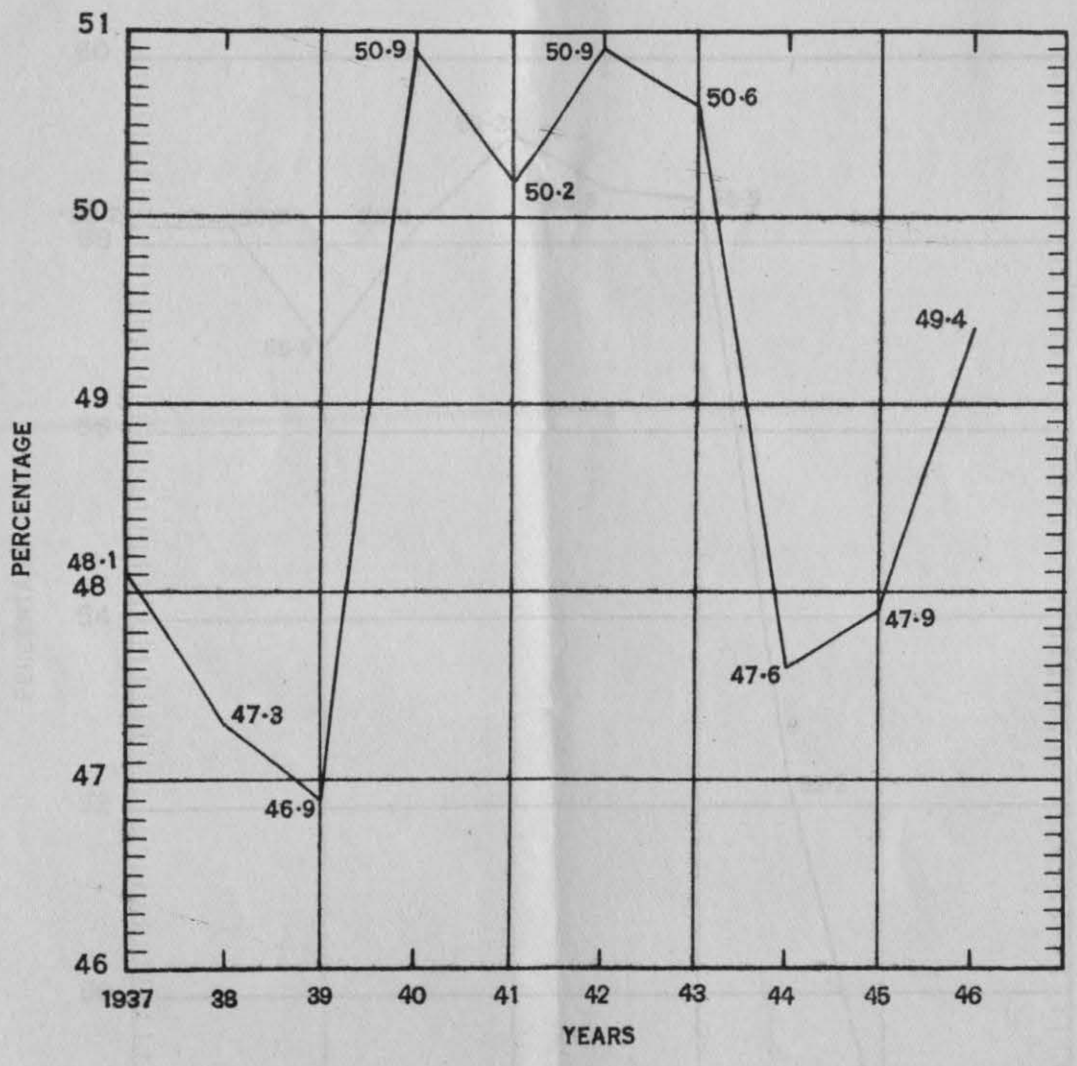
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
ROBBERY

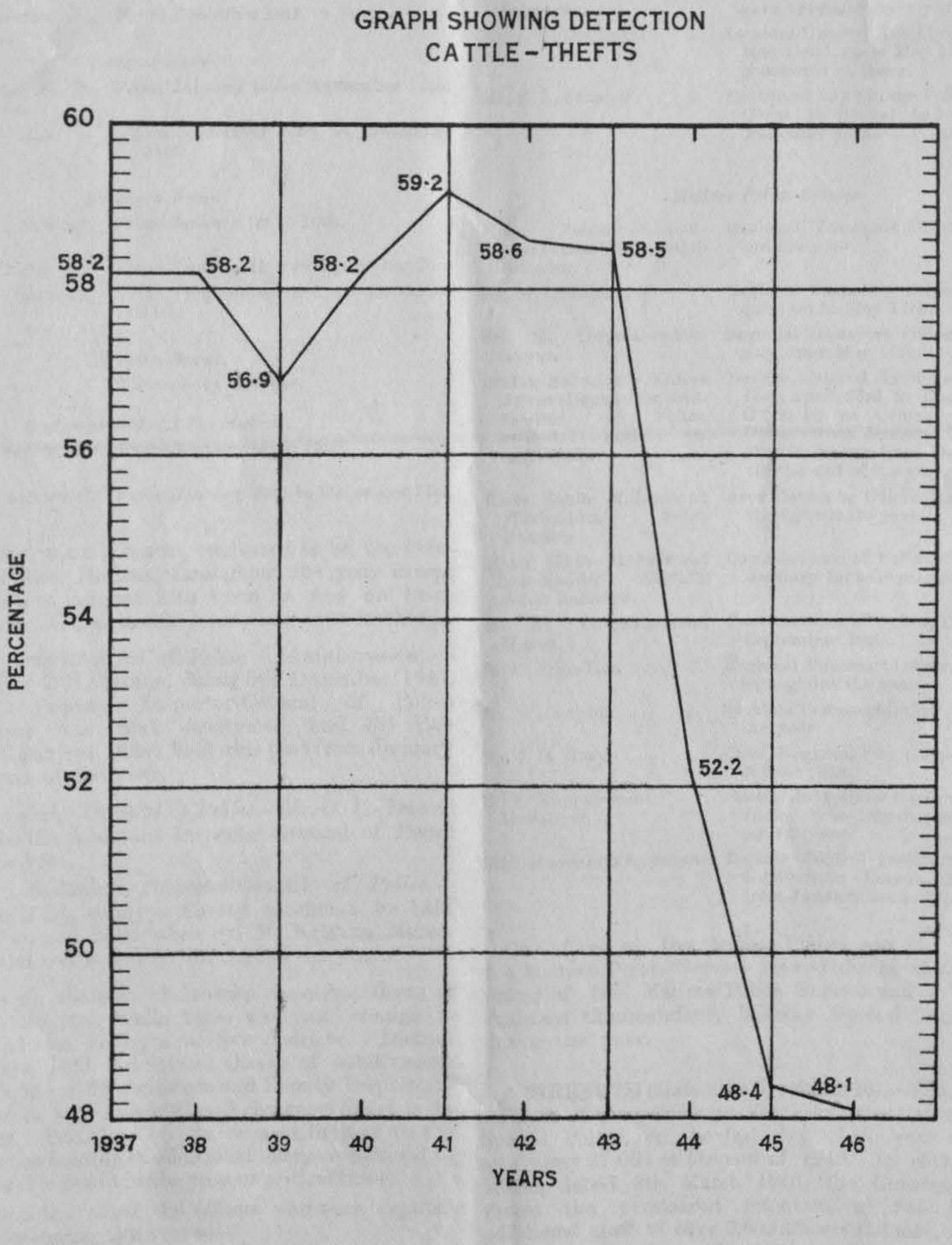


GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION HOUSE BREAKINGS



GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
THEFTS – ORDINARY




GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
CATTLE-THEFTS
PERCENTAGE
60
58
56
54
52
50
48
58·2
58·2
56·9
58·2
59·2
58·6
58·5
52·2
48·4
48·1
1937
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
YEARS

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE, 1946

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

OFFICERS.—Mr. L. A. Bishop, O.B.E., continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.—Charges of the various ranges during the year were :—

Name of the officer.	Period.
	Northern Range.
Mr. D. Crossley ..	.. From January 1st to December 9th.
Mr. D. C. T. Cameron	.. From December 10th to 31st.
	Central Range.
Sri Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao.	From January 1st to September 14th.
Mr. S. W. W. Wright	.. From September 15th to December 31st.
	Southern Range.
Mr. F. L. Underwood, O.B.E.	From January 1st to 10th.
Mr. S. W. W. Wright ..	From January 11th to September 2nd.
Mr. E. H. Colebrook, C.I.E., M.C.	From September 3rd to December 31st.
	Western Range.
Mr. H. Keene ..	.. Throughout the year.
	Railways and C.I.D., Madras.
Sri Rao Bahadur T. G. Sanjevi Pillai.	From January 1st to 19th.
Mr. F. L. Underwood. O.B.E.	From January 20th to December 31st.

Mr. R. Hume, C.I.E., O.B.E., continued to be the Commissioner of Police, Madras, throughout the year except from April 25th to August 24th when he was on leave and when Mr. E. H. Colebrook, C.I.E., M.C., was in charge.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Administration).—In G.O. Ms. No. 4364, Home, dated 5th December 1945, the post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Administration) was first sanctioned, and Sri Rao Bahadur T. G. Sanjevi Pillai held this post from January 20th till the end of the year.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Mr. O. L. Burrell continued to be the Assistant Inspector-General of Police throughout the year.

Additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Sri Rao Sahib M. Krishnayya Shetty continued to hold this post till January 26th when Sri M. Krishna Menon relieved him and continued for the rest of the year.

There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in ten districts, while there was one change in 13 districts and two changes in five districts. District Superintendents held additional charge of subdivisions for short periods on 20 occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were in additional charge of districts on nine occasions. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum but the holding of additional charge continued to entail considerable strain in the present critical times.

The details below show the officers who were deputed for other duties during the year :—

Name of the officer.	Details of other duty.
	Indian Police.
Mr. J. M. Green ..	.. Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, up to December 20th when he proceeded on leave. Mr. O. E. Windle, retired Deputy Inspector-General of Police, was re-employed and appointed as Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.
Mr. D. C. T. Cameron ..	Central Intelligence Officer, Madras, from April 22nd to December 2nd.
Mr. G. H. P. Bailey ..	Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Sri S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.	Inspector-General of Police, Travancore, throughout the year.
Mr. J. R. DeChazal ..	Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, up to May 11th when he proceeded on leave.
Mr. E. L. Stracey ..	Continued to be in the Police Security Corps in Bengal and Assam till February 12th.
	Madras Police Service.
Khan Sahib Muhammad Ghaus Chida Sahib Bahadur.	Regional Transport Officer, throughout the year.
Mr. M. D. Ebenezer ..	Regional Transport Officer, Trichinopoly, up to May 13th.
Sri K. Gopalakrishna Ayyar.	Regional Transport Officer, Trichinopoly, from May 14th.
Sri Rao Bahadur R. Natesa Ayyar (Deputy Superintendent of Police retired and re-employed).	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer from April 23rd to December 2nd. Officiated as Central Intelligence Officer from January 1st to April 22nd and again from December 3rd till the end of the year.
Khan Sahib Muhammad Waziruddin Sahib Bahadur.	Area Rationing Officer, Rajahmundry, throughout the year.
Khan Sahib Muhammad Habibuddin Siddhiki Sahib Bahadur.	Commissioner of Police, Cochin, from January 1st to September 9th.
Sri M. Gopalakrishna Menon.	Commissioner of Police, Cochin, from September 10th.
Sri P. Appa Rao ..	.. Regional Transport Officer, Cuddapah, throughout the year.
Mr. W. Carlson ..	.. Regional Transport Officer throughout the year.
Mr. J. H. Gray ..	.. Chief Regional Fire Officer, throughout the year.
Sri P. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar.	Special duty under the Government of India, War Department, throughout the year.
Sri S. Ramanuja Ayyangar.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, from January 1st to 31st.

One officer of the Indian Police and six officers of the Madras Police Service retired during the year. An officer of the Madras Police Service and a temporary Assistant Commandant, Malabar Special Police, died during the year.

2. STRENGTH (Statement D, column 16).—The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year was 36,810 as against 27,084 at the end of 1945. In G.O. No. 721, Home, dated 8th March 1946, the Government sanctioned the permanent retention of the temporary additional staff of over 5,000 officers and men sanctioned for law and order and other miscellaneous duties. In G.O. No. 1081, Home, dated 8th April 1946, the Armed Reserves, the Presidency General Reserve and the temporary Emergency Forces were amalgamated into one unit and reorganised with effect from May 1st. These account mainly for the increase in the sanctioned strength of the Force.

The temporary additional forces shown at the end of Statement D are :—

—	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	District Superintendents of Police.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Havildars-Major and Head constables.	Constables.	Total.
1 Kallar, Marava and Yenadi Reclamation work ..	..	..	1	3	..	7	69	493	573
2 Criminal Tribes Settlements	..	..	..	4	..	2	10	72	88
3 Plague Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	315	335
4 Additional Police	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	50	57
5 Central Recruits' Schools ..	..	..	1	1	2	9	9	3	25
6 Madras City	..	..	..	2	4	16	54	91	167
7 All other temporary forces	1	7	45	73	8	222	843	3,481	4,680
Total ..	1	7	47	83	14	257	1,011	4,505	5,925

Additional Police.—As local conditions had not improved, the additional police at the cost of the inhabitants stationed at Gudipad, Chinnasettipalli and Musalareddipalli villages in the Cuddapah district and at Muradi-Hanumapuram in the Bellary district continued this year also. The quartering of additional police in Himakuntla village in the Cuddapah district from January was sanctioned by Government in view of the existence of a faction among the Reddis of the place. The additional police quartered at Ennamangalam, Coimbatore district, was withdrawn with effect from August 1st.

Recruitment.—There were 3,000 vacancies in the Force on the last day of the year as against 2,287 in 1945. Suitable ex-service men were recruited during the year. Difficulty was experienced in many districts in finding the required number of ex-service men with the requisite physical and educational qualifications. It is hoped that with further demobilization this difficulty will disappear. Two thousand two hundred and eighteen ex-army men were enlisted, of whom 207 were from the Scheduled classes. Among the recruits two held Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

Casualties (Statement E, columns 26 to 31).—The total number of casualties in the permanent Force was 2,019 as against 1,878 in 1945, an increase of 141 or 7·5 per cent. The increase was mainly under discharges, 430 against 247 in 1945 and under resignations 269 against 137 in 1945.

Four police officers were killed and 181 injured in the course of their duty during the year as against 2 and 92 respectively in the previous year.

Health (Statement E, columns 32 to 34).—The health of the force improved considerably. The percentage of admissions into hospitals was 117·6 against 165·2 in 1945 while the percentage of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 3·7 against 5·8 in the previous year. Anti-malarial measures taken during the year has had a good effect on the health of the Force. The number of police officers who died was 219 as against 217 in 1945. The periodical medical examination of the members of the Subordinate Police Service was conducted as usual.

3. EDUCATION (Statement E, columns 24 and 25).—There were 4,556 head constables and 32,653 constables in the Force on the last day of the year. All the head constables were literate while only 173 or 0·53 per cent of the constables were illiterate, against 188 or 0·94 per cent in the previous year.

4. TRAINING SCHOOLS—The Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.—Mr. C. E. Lonsdale continued to be the Principal throughout the year.

The post of Vice-Principal for the School, originally sanctioned in 1945, was continued.

No gazetted officers were trained during the year.

Subordinate Officers.—There were thirty-one probationary sub-inspectors on the rolls on January 1st. They were posted to districts in October on the completion of their training. The current session opened with 93 sub-inspectors, of whom 29 were Excise sub-inspectors, 3 from Pudukottah State, one from Coorg and the rest were direct recruits from ex-army candidates. Among those recruited, 16 are graduates and 20 have passed the Intermediate Examination. The general standard of physique is fair, except amongst the Excise sub-inspectors where the standard is rather low.

Training of the cadets.—The usual curriculum and methods of teaching were followed during this year also. It is felt that the present curriculum omits many important portions which are of vital use to a practical policeman. The question of extending and improving the period of training of the cadets in order to give them a more complete knowledge of all aspects of police duties is now under examination.

The temporary post of tutor to teach English to the cadets was continued. This special post is fully justified as there was quite a marked improvement in English as a result of the needed coaching.

In general the standard of training was good and, as usual, sports and games played their necessary full part in the year's activities. Boxing was re-started during the year and proved to be very successful. The hostel was run by a committee of cadets under the general supervision of a lecturer.

The health of both the staff and the cadets continued to be very good.

Central Recruits' Schools.—The Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore, Coimbatore and Anantapur trained a large number of recruits.

Name of the school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.			
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.	Total.
Central Recruits' School—							
Vellore	92	999	1,091	455	65	571	1,091
Anantapur	216	586	802	319	38	445	802
Coimbatore	89	737	826	187	42	597	826

The schools were run efficiently and discipline was well-maintained. The conduct and health of the recruits were good. The management of the hostels attached to these schools continued to be efficient. There is scope for more weeding out of inefficient men.

5. **CONDUCT: Departmental punishments excluding the awards of blackmarks (Statement E, columns 10 to 13).**—

	Percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1944.	1945.	1946.
For absence without leave	0·3	0·4	0·2
For offences other than absence without leave.	3·4	3·6	2·5
Total ..	3·7	4·0	2·7

The percentage of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 11·9 as against 17·7 in 1945. The total number of men dismissed from the Force was 271, of which 10 were for absence without leave, the previous year's figures being 231 and 39 respectively. The increase in the number of dismissals was due to the tightening up of discipline and to deterrent action taken for absence without leave, an offence which showed some increase.

Appeals.—

Authority.	Number of appeals received.			Number of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified.			Number of appeals pending at the end of the year.			Percentage of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified to those which were disposed of.		
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1944.	1945.	1946.
By the Inspector-General ..	24	23	21	8	7	3	5	7	4	42·1	43·75	17·6
By the Deputy Inspectors-General.	825	709	766	239	166	170	37	36	65	30·3	24·6	24·3

As in 1945, the number of appeals received by the Inspector-General excludes second appeals barred under Police Standing Orders, Volume I, 110.

No appeal was preferred to the Government during the year.

Judicial punishments (Statement E, columns 14 to 21).—Sixty-two police officers and men were punished by criminal courts against 123 in the previous year. Of these, 17 were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and 45 for offences committed in their private capacity, as against 68 and 55 respectively in the previous year. Six men were convicted under the Police Act against 31 in 1945.

A police constable on sentry duty in the sub-jail guard in the East Godavari district, while under the influence of drink, shot dead the District Rationing Officer camping at the place. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

A constable of Cumbum station, Kurnool district, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 2 months under sections 419 and 468, I.P.C., for cheating, false representation and suppression of known facts.

A head constable of Dindigul Town station, Madura North district, was charge-sheeted under sections 409 and 477-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. He was also convicted and sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment for an offence under section 409, Indian Penal Code.

6. **HONOURS, TITLES AND REWARDS.**—The following honours and titles were conferred in the year :—

C.I.E.—Mr. E. H. Colebrook, M.C., Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

M.B.E.—Mr. E. S. Treasure, District Superintendent of Police.

B.E.M.—Mr. Louis O'Callaghan and Mr. J. G. Huggins, Sergeants-Major.

Khan Bahadur.—Khan Sahib Y. M. Roshan Sahib Bahadur, District Superintendent of Police.

Rao Bahadur.—Sri Rao Sahib C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sri Rao Sahib R. Natesa Ayyar and Sri Rao Sahib P. S. Jamburamaswami Ayyar, Deputy Superintendents of Police (retired).

Rao Sahib.—Sri C. V. Arunagiri Mudaliar and Sri A. Sundaram Pillai, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Sri M. J. Venkataramayya, Inspector of Police, Sri P. Purushotham, Inspector of Police and Manager, Chintaladevi Criminal Settlement, and Sri V. K. Viraraghavachari, Manager, Police Commissioner's Office, Madras.

The Indian Police Medal.—(*a*) *For gallantry.*—S. Palaniyandi Pillai, police constable, Madura North district.

(*b*) *For meritorious service.*—Sri Rao Sahib M. Srinivasa Acharya, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Messrs. C. R. Gomes, O. J. Bosen and J. A. Lucas, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Messrs. K. A. Jeddy and M. U. Mulk, Sri V. Kulandaivelu, Sri K. Sethumadhavan Nayar, Sri P. Kameswara Rao, Sri Satyanarayanamurthi Reddi, Inspectors of Police, Sri P. Sadasiva Nayudu, Chief Assistant Drill Instructor, Mr. H. Crutchley, Sergeant-Major, Sri V. M. Sukumaran and P. Kesavan Nair, Subadars-Major, Malabar Special Police, Sri G. Namperumal Nayudu, Sub-Inspector and Mr. Mohammed Sheriff, Havildar-Major.

Rewards (Statement E, columns 22 and 23).—

	1945.		1946.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
		RS.		RS.
Rewards to Police officers.				
Madras City	792	2,263	2,104	7,805
Districts including the C.I.D.	12,563	85,396	17,728	1,09,721
Total ..	13,355	87,659	19,832	1,17,526
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.				
Madras City	319	1,090	363	2,055
Districts including the C.I.D.	8,101	44,006	8,490	48,216
Total ..	8,420	45,096	8,853	50,271

There has been a further increase both in the number of police officers and private individuals rewarded and in the amounts expended. This increase is an indication of improvement in the investigation of crime and in the co-operation of the public with the police.

Good work was also recognized by the grant of meritorious service entries or good service entries to police officers and letters of appreciation and parchment certificates to members of the public. Accelerated promotion was given to one Inspector and two sub-inspectors for exceptionally good work.

Extraordinary Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities.—The following extraordinary family and injury pensions and gratuities were sanctioned by the Government in the year :—

Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
1 The widow of a temporary police constable of Madura North district.	A pension of Rs. 8 per mensem to the widow [G.O. Ms. No. 15, Finance (Pension), dated 9th January 1946].	He died of injuries received in a Police lorry accident.
2 The widow and minor daughter of a police constable of Madura North district.	Gratuity of Rs. 94 and a pension of Rs. 8 per mensem to the widow, and a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem to the daughter of the deceased [G.O. Ms. No. 452, Finance (Pension), dated 10th June 1946].	He was killed in the discharge of public duties while attempting to arrest a group of Kudumbans of Ayakudi.
3 The widow of a sub-inspector of police, Tanjore district.	An extraordinary pension of Rs. 32–11–0 per mensem to the widow [G.O. Ms. No. 448, Finance (Pension), dated 10th June 1946].	He was killed in the execution of duty during rioting at Veerasingampatti.

Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
4 The widow of a police constable of East Godavari district.	A gratuity of Rs. 66 and a monthly pension of Rs. 8 to the widow [G.O. Ms. No. 453, Finance (Pension), dated 10th June 1946].	He died of an injury received in the discharge of his duties while escorting an accused to the police station.
5 The widow of an officiating Inspector of Police of Tinnevelly district.	An anticipatory pension of Rs. 60 per mensem to the widow (Government Memorandum No. 5168/46-J, dated 27th June 1946).	He died as a result of injuries sustained in the discharge of his duties in a motor accident.
6 A police constable of Malabar district.	Gratuity of Rs. 70 and a pension of Rs. 8 per mensem to the constable [G.O. Ms. No. 554, Finance (Pension), dated 17th July 1946].	He received injuries while arresting an accused.
7 The widow and two minor daughters of a police constable of Coimbatore district.	Gratuity of Rs. 86 and a monthly pension of Rs. 6-2-3 to the widow and a monthly pension of Rs. 2-4-11 and Rs. 2-4-10 respectively to the two minor daughters of the deceased. [G.O. Ms. No. 623, Finance (Pension), dated 14th August 1946].	He was waylaid and beaten to death by the relatives of certain villagers when he was taking them to the police station.
8 The widow of a private individual of Ramnad district.	An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 500 to the widow (G.O. Ms. No. 2567, Home, dated 2nd September 1946).	He was shot dead while assisting the police in apprehending dacoits.
9 An ex-constable of the Madras City Police.	An injury pension of Rs. 4 per mensem to an ex-constable of Madras City Police [G.O. No. 791, Finance (Pension), dated 29th October 1946].	He received injuries due to the collapse of a building.
10 The dependents of 92 deceased police officers (against 136 in the previous year).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.	The gratuities were sanctioned in view of the approved service of the deceased officers and the poor circumstances in which their dependents were left.

7. **COST (Statement D, column 17).**—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1946–47, excluding the lump-sum recovery from the Central Government in respect of the War Police and including the expenditure in England, was Rs. 4,25,26,513 as against Rs. 3,52,44,552 in 1945–46. There was an increase in the expenditure under all the minor heads except 'J. Miscellaneous,' 'K. Charges in England', 'L. Loss or gain by Exchange' and '64-B. Civil Defence—Section II—g. War Police.' The increase was mainly due to (*a*) expansion of the Police Force, (*b*) employment of additional staffs on account of 'Prohibition,' (*c*) grant of (i) increased rates of pay to the subordinate police officers, (ii) interim relief and (iii) one month's pay as bonus, (*d*) purchase of wireless sets for the use of the Police, (*e*) supply of motor vehicles for the increased mobility of the Force, (*f*) rise in prices of all articles of clothing and equipment, and (*g*) heavy expenditure on the feeding and transport of bandobast parties.

The decrease of expenditure under '64–B. Civil Defence—Section II—g. War Police' was due to the withdrawal of the war-time additional staffs.

There was an expenditure of Rs. 12,076 on account of the civic guards.

8. **BUILDINGS AND HOUSING THE FORCE.**—The particulars of Government quarters which existed at the end of the year for Sergeants-Major and sergeants, sub-inspectors, head constables and constables are given below :—

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.	Percentage proportion to the sanctioned permanent strength in each rank.	
	1946.	1945.	1946.
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	146	72·9	52·5
Sub-inspectors	568	41·6	38·5
Head constables	2,263	70·8	58·1
Constables	17,126	76·7	55·8

The deplorable housing conditions that exist in regard to the Police department, which comprises a force that should be contented and easily available, have been brought to the notice of the Government. It is most essential that a short-term building programme should be devised, covering initially the Armed Reserves and factious areas.

Most of the existing Government quarters were kept in a proper state of repair.

Appropriations of Rs. 2,100 for police minor works and Rs. 40,800 for new major works were sanctioned by the Government for the financial year 1946–47.

9. **CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.**—The Police Co-operative Societies in the Province continued to function satisfactorily and have registered increases both in the number of members and in the paid-up share capital. The total membership of the societies at the end of the year was 19,706 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 4,53,038, the corresponding figures for 1945 being 19,371 and Rs. 4,02,660 respectively.

Police Co-operative Stores.—The Police Co-operative Stores functioned satisfactorily and continued to be of considerable value in procuring and supplying essential commodities, especially to the low-paid constabulary, at a time of acute economic stress.

General Provident Fund.

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the number of persons eligible to subscribe.	
	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.
Inspectors	267	285	98·5	99·6
Sergeants-Major and sergeants.	173,	195	94·0	93·7
Sub-inspectors ..	1,256	1,218	82·5	79·7
Havildars-major and head constables.	2,962	3,385	90·16	91·0
Constables	17,919	19,320	82·62	72·3
Total ..	22,577	24,403	83·77	75·2

As in the last year, percentages of subscribers to the Fund have been calculated on the number eligible to join it. The acute economic strain and the continued high cost of living are factors which prevent more men from joining the Fund.

10. **WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.**—On the whole, the Circle Inspectors put in another year of hard, efficient and satisfactory work.

The work of sub-inspectors was, in general, fairly satisfactory. As in the previous years, a large number of head constables continued to be in charge of police stations owing to the deflection of many permanent sub-inspectors from their regular duties. This imposed a heavy strain on Circle Inspectors and superior officers.

11. **ARMED RESERVE AND THE PRESIDENCY GENERAL RESERVE.**—The Armed Reserves, the Presidency General Reserve and the Special Emergency Forces were all amalgamated and reorganized with effect from May 1st. A uniform strength of 1 sergeant, 1 havildar-major, 4 head constables, 4 naiks, 4 lance naiks and 48 constables including vacancy reserve for each platoon has been sanctioned. There is a headquarter wing for each Armed Reserve consisting of all specialist staffs, such as signallers, armourers, orderlies, etc., under the command of a sergeant. The reorganized Armed Reserves include in selected districts a certain number of platoons for railway protection. Twelve platoons have been provided for use by the Deputy Inspectors-General of

Ranges at the rate of 3 platoons for each Deputy Inspector-General.

The Reserves were mostly kept up to strength and almost all of them were mobilized at least once during the year. The percentage of natives of the headquarters of the Reserve was kept as low as possible. Communal and labour tensions and the railway strike imposed a very heavy strain on the Reserves, and they discharged their duties well on all occasions.

The Vizagapatam South Armed Reserve performed the Agency tour during the year while the Reserves of Vizagapatam North and East Godavari were not able to do so for various reasons.

Tear smoke squads.—Tear smoke squads exist in Madras City, Rajahmundry, Vellore, Coimbatore and Madura. The question of sanctioning 4 more squads to be located at Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam South and Salem was under the consideration of the Government at the end of the year. The formation of such squads at other district headquarters will be taken up for consideration as Part II Schemes in coming years.

Tear smoke was used successfully during the year to disperse unruly mobs in Madras City, Madura and Vaniyambadi. It was also used to overcome a prisoner in a sub-jail at Vellore and a dangerous lunatic at Coimbatore.

12. **MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.**—Lieut.-Col. G. C. Bryan, O.B.E., M.C., continued in command of the Force till June 1st, when he proceeded on leave, having been reverted to the Military department.

Mr. E. S. Treasure, M.B.E., held charge of this post from June 2nd to 29th and Mr. F. V. Arul, Deputy Commandant, held additional charge from June 30th to July 14th. Mr. H. D. Latham, O.B.E., assumed charge as Commandant from July 15th and continued for the rest of the year. The following officers were Adjutant and Deputy Commandants, and Assistant Commandants during the year :—

Adjutant and Deputy Commandant.

Name of the officer.	Period.
Mr. A. E. D. Frederick, M.A.	From January 1st to May 27th.
Lieut.-Col. G. C. Bryan, O.B.E., M.C.	In additional charge from May 28th to June 1st.
Mr. E. S. Treasure ..	In additional charge from June 2nd to 12th.
Mr. F. V. Arul	From June 13th to September 20th and from October 21st to December 31st.
Mr. J. A. Lucas	In additional charge from September 21st to October 20th.

Assistant Commandants.

Permanent.

Lieut. T. M. Abdullah ..	From January 1st to April 30th when he reverted to the Military department.
Mr. J. A. Lucas	From May 1st to December 31st.

Temporary.

Sri K. Krishnan Nayar ..	From January 1st to October 13th.
Mr. K. P. Thomas ..	From February 3rd to December 31st.
Sri V. M. Sukumaran ..	From March 25th to August 13th and from October 14th to November 13th.
Sri M. A. Narayana Nair.	From August 29th to December 31st.
Sri M. Narayana Menon.	From January 1st to December 11th.
Sri K. Imbichi Kutty ..	From December 28th to 31st.
Sri P. U. Nambinambiyar.	From November 19th to December 31st.

There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the permanent Force during the year. The casualties in it during the year were 45 retirements, 11 resignations, 31 dismissals, 44 discharges, 1 desertion and 4 deaths. Service in the Malabar Special Police is limited to 25 years and this year (1946) marked the 25th year of the formation of this Force ; hence quite a number retired from service during the year. The policy of not accepting resignations freely, which had hitherto been adopted, was reversed as it was considered unwise to retain unwilling personnel. This factor accounts for the large increase in the number of resignations. The weeding out of undesirables after the mutiny of April explains the large increase in the number dismissed.

It is most unfortunate that there should have been a state of general indiscipline in the Malabar Special Police during this year. This Force has always had a reputation for discipline, but the general unrest in the country, boredom, and lack of supervision of distant detachments due to shortage of officers were contributory causes for the unrest among the men, a large majority of whom were and are employed only on a temporary basis. Four additional companies of the Malabar Special Police which participated in the mutiny were disbanded.

The health of the Force was good. The average number of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 15·18 as against 13·25 in 1945. Prophylactic measures were fully taken and this resulted in a very large reduction in cases of malaria—from 60 in 1945 to 18 in the year. There were 15 cases of influenza against 10 in 1945.

76·7 per cent of the officers and men of the permanent Force eligible to join the General Provident Fund subscribed to it.

For the first time for several years, a cumulative training programme covering individual, section, platoon and company training was introduced and carried out. The introduction of this varied training programme in the place of the monotonous parades at the company commander's discretion, successfully eliminated the boredom which was one of the chief causes of the unrest in the early part of the year. As usual, training cadres in all branches, including instructional courses in small arms, physical training and signalling for men deputed from the district Armed Reserves, were held.

Despite the wide dispersal of the Force, the inspection of and repair to the arms were carried out satisfactorily.

As during the war-years, the Malabar Special Police was largely occupied in guarding vulnerable points at Madras and in the Nilgiris, and garrisoning the former Military Posts at West Hill, Haig Barracks (Malappuram) and the Wellesley Barracks (Cannanore). Towards the end of the year, large-scale Communist disturbances in North Malabar necessitated the movement of four companies to that area. Companies were also deputed to Madura during the railway and mill strikes. A company was deputed to Gannavaram (Kistna district) in June but was withdrawn consequent on a clash which took place between some of its personnel and some villagers. A company was stationed in Trichinopoly for the first time in June for use as a general reserve for the southern districts. The company that was deputed on anti-smuggling duties on the Malabar district borders was withdrawn on April 7th. All these various duties necessitated frequent moves, many of which had to take place at very short notice.

The South Indian Railway strike situation in Trichinopoly demanded the stationing of one and a half additional companies at that place.

The company stationed in the Nilgiris district for guarding the vulnerable points was withdrawn with effect from October 13th.

Wireless communication was maintained satisfactorily throughout the year. Two courses lasting 3 and 4 months respectively were held during the year for a total of 70 students of the Madras Police Wireless Grid. Results were satisfactory.

As in previous years, a refresher course for signal instructors of the district Armed Reserves was held during the year. The annual classification of the signallers was carried out by an Assistant Commandant, and all the 77 put up for classification passed.

Police Wireless Scheme.—The Police Wireless Grid was introduced in the year. A special staff was sanctioned for its formation and Capt. D. R. Clamp was appointed as Police Wireless Officer on contract for one year from 18th January 1946.

One Special Branch Inspector trained in wireless operating, and 19 partly trained operators were available at the time of commencement. Later, the training of more operators was undertaken with the help of the Army Signal School in Madras and the Malabar Special Police Training School. The men who underwent training in

these places for three months were given a further month's training in the Wireless Office in Madras and another two months' operating practice with the district stations.

By the end of the year, there were 11 fixed stations installed in the districts and 2 transportable stations established at Coimbatore and Madras. Ten sub-inspectors, 8 sergeants and about 80 men had either completed their training or were about to do so. A small training class for operators with the necessary apparatus was established.

The economic and political unrest in the Province, Communist activities, labour troubles, and railway and postal strikes, threw a heavy strain on the wireless stations. A total of 4,490 messages were transmitted to the various parts of the Province and it is gratifying to note that, but for one message which went astray, there was no error in the messages. There was no major disruption of any part of the service since its inception.

Adequate staff and scales of pay, better accommodation in Madras for the station, office, workshop and training school, and proper equipment are urgent needs which require immediate attention for the efficient working of this essential scheme.

13. **VILLAGE POLICE.**—The co-operation of the village officers and talaiyaris with the Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of crime was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. The need for their close co-operation with the Police was impressed on them by police officers while on visit to the villages. The number of village officers rewarded for good work in the last two years and the amount spent are given below:—

1945.		1946.	
Number.	Amount. RS.	Number.	Amount. RS.
690	4,912	580	4,161

Instances of misconduct and neglect of duty among village officers were duly brought to the notice of their superior officers. The punishments awarded unfortunately seem to be generally light and very belated. The number of village officers reported against in the year was 561 as against 647 in 1945; of these, 221 were punished as against 326 in the previous year.

Village Vigilance Committees.—Village Vigilance Committees exist in all the districts except Madura South, Malabar, Railway Police, Madras, and Railway Police, Trichinopoly. These were found useful to the police only in a few districts. The extent to which they helped the police during the year is shown in the following table. A drive for improvement is being made.

Work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year 1946.

District.	Number of Village Vigilance Committees on 31st December 1946.	Number of Indian Penal Code cases in which accused were arrested with property (excluding cattle thefts).	Number of cattle thefts in which accused were arrested with property.	Number of O.V., bad characters (K.Ds. D.Cs., etc.) traced or arrested or put up for security.	Number of warrantees arrested.	Number of O.V.N.T. members traced or arrested.	Gambling cases put up.
Vizagapatam, North	373	13	7	9	..	..	11
Vizagapatam, South	310	33	1	31	..	..	148
East Godavari ..	679	18	..	1	..	..	4
West Godavari ..	548	20	8	3	..	..	15
Kistna	1012	28	4	..	..	2	35
Guntur	915	45	4	30	3	8	62
Nellore	697	15	2	12	..	6	..
Kurnool	703	32	15	6	..	9	18
Bellary	342	6	..	3	..	3	6
Anantapur	352	3	1	1	..	1	..
Cuddapah	194	3	3	4	..	3	..
Chittoor	1,318	10	1	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	1,445	5	4	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	483	37	14	9	6	8	42
South Arcot ..	1,627	22	3	1	..	2	12
Tanjore	618	5	3	1	1	..	12
Madura, North ..	670	3	1	..	..	..	..
Ramnad	388	14	7	1	3	..	..
Tinnevelly	498	10	5	1	2	2	..
Trichinopoly ..	1,053	176	19	17	69	1	560
Salem	878	58	25	11	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	884	4	8	16	18	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	47	5	..	..	..	..	2
South Kanara ..	737	4	..	3	..	..	5
Total ..	16,771	569	135	160	102	45	932

14. **GHAT TALAIYARIS.**—Sixteen ghat talaiyaris were abolished during the year, 4 in Guntur, 4 in Nellore and 8 in Cuddapah. The sanctioned and actual number of these talaiyaris at the end of the year was 61. They continued to perform their duties satisfactorily.

15. **CIVIC GUARDS.**—The Civic Guard groups that existed at the beginning of the year were all abolished in the course of the year under review.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

16. **GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.**—The prices of staple foodgrains and essential commodities continued to remain at a very high level throughout the year. The south-west monsoon was above normal in Nellore, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and the West-Coast, normal in North Arcot and below normal in other districts. The north-east monsoon set in late and caused heavy rains locally in Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore. The unprecedented heavy rains in December caused many rivers to flood and damaged standing crops and irrigation works. Demobilization commenced and labour in general was easily available. There was a wave of labour unrest in most of the districts resulting in strikes and consequent dislocation of normal police work. No fresh registration under the Criminal Tribes Act and the Habitual Offenders' Act was taken up during the latter part of the year under the orders of the Government; the restrictions imposed on notified tribe members were generally relaxed. As in 1945, many officiating and inexperienced officers had to be placed in charge of responsible posts; in as many as 370 out of the 977 stations in the Province, excluding the Madras City, head constables officiated as sub-inspectors or held charge of stations for over three months in the year. All these conditions in the year largely contributed to an increase in the volume of total and professional crime. Detection, however, was maintained at almost the same level as in 1945.

17. **TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.**—Excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and the "nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime in the year was 63,781 as against 55,138 in 1945, an increase of 8,643 or 15·7 per cent. A graph illustrating the trend of total cognizable crime during the past ten years is prefixed to this report. It is seen therefrom that, except for a decline in 1944 and 1945, crime has been steadily increasing and the figure for 1946 is nearly 66 per cent more than that recorded in 1937. All districts, except North Arcot, the Nilgiris and South Kanara, recorded increases, the most noticeable being—

Railway Police, Trichinopoly ..	53·9	per cent.
Railway Police, Madras ..	52·2	,,
Madura, North	36·8	,,
Madras City	27·4	,,
Malabar	24·9	,,
Guntur	21·6	,,

Better reporting and registration of crime, acute economic conditions, scarcity of foodgrains, high cost of living, the prevalence of communal and labour troubles and large-scale unemployment due to demobilization are some of the factors that account for these increases. The decreases in the North Arcot, South Kanara and the Nilgiri districts are not so marked as to need comment.

The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws increased considerably during the year—153,090 cases against 95,750 in 1945, an increase of 59·9 per cent. The number under "nuisance" offences showed a slight decrease from 238,205 in 1945 to 227,124. Marked increases were noticeable under Special and Local Laws in ten districts including the City. The increase is partially due to the inclusion under this head of cases under the Madras Road Traffic Rules, which were hitherto included under "nuisances" and also to control orders in regard

to food stuffs. Marked decreases under nuisances were noticeable in Madura North, Railway Police, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Kistna, Salem and Malabar districts.

The following figures show the arrests and convictions for drunkenness during the last two years :—

Area.	Year.	Number arrested. Men.	Number arrested. Women.	Number convicted.* Men.	Number convicted.* Women.
Urban.	1945	13,130	427	11,413	431
	1946	14,039	203	13,517	279
Rural.	1945	6,616	121	6,382	181
	1946	5,154	78	5,786	107

* The number shown here includes those who appeared voluntarily or on summons.

18. **SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY.**—A map showing the comparative criminality of the various districts including the Madras City is prefixed to this report. The number of serious offences against person and property increased by 3,210 cases or 17·1 per cent. The ratios of such offences to population in this Province in the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 were one case for every 2,588, 2,633 and 2,248 persons respectively.

19. **GRAVE CRIME.**—The comparative statement below shows the number of true cases of grave crime reported in the last two years. Graphs showing the trend of grave crime under each of the heads of murder, dacoity, robbery, housebreaking, ordinary theft and cattle theft during the last ten years are prefixed to this report.

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the years 1945 and 1946.

Districts.	Murder. 1945.	Murder. 1946.	Dacoity. 1945.	Dacoity. 1946.	Robbery. 1945.	Robbery. 1946.	Housebreaking. 1945.	Housebreaking. 1946.	Theft (cattle). 1945.	Theft (cattle). 1946.	Theft (ordinary). 1945.	Theft (ordinary). 1946.	Total. 1945.	Total. 1946.
Madras City	7	18	..	4	21	40	265	316	9	34	2,206	2,711	2,508	3,123
Vizagapatam, North ..	..	31	..	..	..	6	..	211	..	69	..	667	..	984
Vizagapatam, South ..	47	20	1	..	22	8	305	162	102	43	1,097	589	1,574	822
East Godavari ..	33	43	3	1	5	8	229	267	64	75	787	960	1,121	1,354
West Godavari ..	28	32	1	..	2	4	173	238	55	106	338	522	597	902
Kistna	25	38	..	..	9	4	340	399	57	79	632	756	1,063	1,276
Guntur	47	54	..	5	13	11	268	362	71	81	743	875	1,142	1,388
Nellore	34	20	1	1	11	7	156	271	77	93	530	563	809	955
Kurnool	33	23	5	1	3	3	121	155	59	65	234	233	455	480
Bellary	19	28	1	3	..	6	126	148	67	92	255	306	468	583
Anantapur	38	30	4	7	6	15	183	213	86	109	310	267	627	641
Cuddapah	68	46	..	1	5	9	161	206	88	102	397	423	719	787
Chittoor	26	16	4	5	14	7	191	218	100	141*	354	507	689	894
Chingleput	17	24	2	1	5	11	466	523	119	235	1,888	2,004	2,497	2,798
North Arcot	24	29	4	2	12	7	248	333	199	166	1,112	1,018	1,599	1,555
South Arcot	31	28	10	1	22	19	450	579	429	459	1,845	1,963	2,787	3,049
Tanjore	61	72	6	7	32	19	787	794	407	482	1,631	1,633	2,924	3,007
North Madura	37	55	6	9	44	42	245	296	263	367	1,404	1,659	1,999	2,428
South Madura	36	33	3	6	16	18	189	245	193	196	771	851	1,213	1,349
Ramnad	46	57	8	8	32	48	344	386	391	351	1,146	1,114	1,967	1,964
Tinnevelly	78	83	3	17	100	65	334	426	222	210	1,018	988	1,785	1,789
Trichinopoly	53	55	..	1	31	44	331	435	414	353	1,659	1,859	2,488	2,747
Salem	93	124	6	10	21	37	346	473	366	433	1,322	1,309	2,154	2,386
Coimbatore	137	130	6	8	34	20	469	588	518	478	1,603	1,672	2,770	2,896
The Nilgiris	4	7	..	..	3	1	72	115	2	4	259	203	340	330
Malabar	35	38	..	3	13	13	304	446	95	87	812	1,044	1,259	1,631
South Kanara	29	30	3	1	4	7	180	159	33	44	455	411	704	652
Railway Police, Madras.	3	1	..	..	1	..	3	19	..	..	673	1,036	680	1,056
Railway Police, Trichinopoly	3	..	..	1	..	4	11	16	..	..	648	1,057	662	1,078
Total ..	1,092	1,165	77	103	481	483	7,327	8,999	4,491	4,954	26,132	29,200	39,600	44,904

There was an increase of 5,304 cases or 13·4 per cent recorded under all heads of grave crime as shown below :—

	Percentage.		Percentage.
Murder ..	6·7	Housebreaking ..	22·8
Dacoity ..	33·8	Cattle theft	10·3
Robbery ..	0·4	Ordinary theft ..	11·7

20. **MURDER.**—The number of true cases of murder was 1,165 as against 1,092 in 1945, an increase of 73 cases or 6·7 per cent. As in previous years, Coimbatore continued to record the highest figure (130), followed by Salem (124), Tinnevelly (83) and Tanjore (72).

The following shows the classification of these cases according to motive in the last two years :—

Motive.	1945.	1946.
1. Sexual causes	277	244
2. Family disputes	241	268
3. Faction	128	160
4. Robbery	57	61
5. Other causes	389	432
Total ..	1,092	1,165

Sixty-three murderers committed suicide as against one hundred and eleven in 1945.

The following cases of murder are of interest :—

A Kamma landlord of West Godavari district was brutally murdered in cold blood, while asleep, at the instigation of some of his relatives who were traced and booked.

A receiver of stolen property and his sister murdered a notorious Donga Yenadi notified tribe criminal when the latter demanded the return of stolen property. The accused were sentenced to transportation for life.

The kidnapping scare in the Madras City had its repercussions in the Chingleput district resulting in the death of two persons—an old man and a woman—at the hands of certain villagers who suspected them to be kidnappers. Four of the accused were sentenced to death.

An Adi-Dravida coolie, who was entrusted with a girl of fourteen years to be taken to her parents in a village in the Tinnevelly district, murdered her on the way for the sake of her jewels and sarees. He was apprehended and sentenced to death.

A Servai of Salem district who murdered four persons, one after another, by cutting their necks with an aruval and who also robbed some officials of a

co-operative society was finally killed by the villagers in selfdefence while trying to disarm him.

Two persons of Coimbatore district decoyed a cattle dealer to a lonely place on the pretext of aiding him in purchasing cattle at a low price, murdered him and relieved him of his cash. The accused were sentenced to death.

An old man who ran an illicit distillery in the South Kanara district, with the help of three of his employees, killed a person who pestered him for drink. He secretly burnt the body and scattered the remains in the neighbouring bushes. Careful and patient scientific police investigation resulted in the successful booking of all the offenders.

21. **INFANTICIDE.**—Cases of infanticide occurred in 9 districts as against 10 in the previous year. They were mostly due to fear of social disgrace, domestic unhappiness or dire poverty.

22. **RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.**—The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly was 1,315 as against 1,265 in 1945. A graph showing the number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly during the last ten years is prefixed to this report. The existence of local factions in certain places, the repercussions in this Province of the communal strain existing outside between the Hindus and the Muslims and the continued subversive activities of the Communists among labourers during the year are some of the factors responsible for an increase in the number of cases of rioting. On 33 occasions, the Police had to open fire in order to restore law and order.

There were two parties of Kammas in Nallur village, East Godavari district, one headed by the President of the Panchayat Board and the other by his cousin. Rioting broke out between these two parties over the raising of a wall, resulting in a free fight in which brickbats, sticks, swords and spears were used by both the parties. Three men of the President's party and one of his cousin's party were killed. The cases against the rioters are pending trial.

The men of the Malabar Special Police who were stationed at Gannavaram, Kistna district, assaulted some villagers and caused damage to the property, a quarrel having developed over the question of payment of bus freight for certain articles carried by the constables. Twenty-one of the Malabar Special Police men are now taking their trial.

On the arrest of four students for pulling the alarm chain of a train, the students of the local high school at Chirala, Guntur district, gathered in a mob and pelted stones on moving trains and on the Chirala railway station. They were joined by the local Communists and others who attacked the railway station, by cutting off signal wires, breaking lamps and throwing lighted paper inside the offices. The local police assisted the railway police in dispersing the rioters. A number of students and local Communists were arrested. The case is under investigation.

Rivalry between two beedi factories in Guntur district resulted in a clash between the factory workers in which women workers also took part. Members of both the parties were booked under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.

In Chittoor district, a police party, which was returning after the detection of Prohibition Act cases, with offenders in custody, was attacked by villagers who, forming themselves into a riotous mob, resorted to acts of violence. The police had to open fire to bring the situation under control.

A crowd of about 10,000 stopped the Indo-Ceylon Express, between Saidapet and Mambalam by throwing stones at the train and causing damages to the carriages. Injuries were caused to some passengers whose belongings were looted. The police had to open fire to disperse the unruly crowd, resulting in severe injuries to three of the rioters who succumbed later. The case against the rioters ended in conviction.

There was serious rioting at Cheyyar in the North Arcot district due to the alleged unsatisfactory food rationing arrangements, in which a mob tried to loot the grainshops and to do away with the Revenue and Police officials. The local sub-inspector had only a handful of men. He had to open fire, resulting in the death of one person and injuries to three others. The case against the rioters is pending trial.

Some students of Annamalai University committed rioting in a touring cinema, causing injuries to the staff and damage to properties. They stand charge-sheeted.

The hartal started on June 21st in connection with the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Kashmir, resulted in communal and labour clashes at Madura which continued for about a week during which period the Madura City Police and Armed Reserves were fully extended in dealing with situations, which involved the frequent use of tear-smoke, the opening of fire in several localities, and the enforcement of a curfew order. Six persons died and three were injured as a result of police firing.

Long standing faction among the members of the Roman Catholic congregation at Koothankuli village in Tinnevelly district resulted in a rioting in which two died and several were injured. Seven of the accused in this case were sentenced to death and eleven others to transportation for life.

Communal tension.—Tension existed between the Hindus and Muslims in several districts. The acts of violence elsewhere in India reacted—fortunately not to a very serious extent—on the two communities in this Province. There were clashes in the Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madura South, Ramnad and Salem districts during the year, none of which, however, developed seriously, thanks to prompt preventive action. The Muharram festival passed off peacefully without any incident. Elaborate and effective police arrangements were made during the Muharram, Dasara and other important festivals wherever tension between these two communities prevailed.

Agrarian movements.—Arava Mala trouble in the Venkatagiri Estate, Nellore district, continued this year also. The temporary police outpost sanctioned for prevention of forest offences continued to exist and had the desired effect on the subversive activities of the Arava Malas.

Communist propaganda largely won the support of the Kisans in the Tanjore district, particularly where the Mirasdars were Brahmans and Mudaliyars. This Kisan movement, which began in Kalappal village, took firm root in all villages of the Tiruturaipundi Circle. Much damage was done to the fields and quantities of paddy were removed. Kisan strikes under Communist leadership were fairly common, and orders under section 144 were passed at the close of the year to maintain peace in those villages.

About one hundred Harijans of Ozalur Cheri in Chingleput district, who had struck work, assaulted a party of outside caste Hindu labourers while digging a feeder channel. The Harijans are now under trial.

Other disturbances.—In Mylavaram village, Kistna district, ill-feelings existed between the Hindu Mahasabhites and their sympathisers headed by local zamindars on one side and the Communists and the Muslim leaguers on the other. On June 1st the zamindars of Mylavaram mustered about three or four hundred partisans armed with spears, sticks and guns, and challenged the local Communists and leaguers to a free fight. They entered the shops and houses of the Communists and the leaguers, and took away properties worth Rs. 1,758. Forty-five of the accused including the two zamindars have been charge-sheeted and the case is pending trial.

During the Blackshirts Conference at Madura in May a clash occurred between their volunteers and the caste Hindu public. Tear-gas, firearms, and curfew orders were necessary to restore order. Two persons were killed and one was injured as a result of police firing. Twenty-two persons were charge-sheeted.

As a result of rivalry between the Papanasam Labour Union and the Textile Workers' Union at Vikramasinghapuram in the Tinnevelly district, the members of the latter murdered a leading member of the former in

cold blood, besides causing injury to a few others. Two of those put up for trial were convicted.

Handloom weavers of Karur, Trichinopoly district, under communist influence, started agitating for the distribution of yarn direct to individual weavers instead of through master weavers. They violently opposed the distribution of yarn on July 20th and had to be dispersed by force. Rioting and arson spread throughout the town; fire had to be opened and a number of lathi charges made before the situation could be brought under control. A curfew order was imposed for a week. Sixty persons were charge-sheeted for arson and rioting and the cases against them are pending trial.

Labour troubles.—There was a wave of labour unrest in most of the districts resulting in strikes, of which there were 273 as against 77 during 1945. Of these, 48 were successful, 37 partially so, and 71 were unsuccessful. Nine strikes were in progress and the results in the remaining one hundred and eight cases were indefinite.

Most of these strikes were sponsored by communists, who took advantage of the prevailing high cost of living and acute economic strain to create disaffection between the employer and the employed and bring about strikes. The most important of these strikes was the one by a large section of the South Indian Railway employees. The South Indian Railway Labour Union was responsible for intensive propaganda in favour of strike and they brought about three strikes during the year in the Central Workshop, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly district. The third strike inside the workshop commenced on July 23rd and spread to the open track as well. From August 1st there was a tendency on the part of the strikers towards intemperance and violence against the willing workers. A police patrol was attacked by the strikers one morning, and the situation had to be brought under control after opening fire. Four were killed on the spot and one died later in the hospital. As many as 273 rioters were arrested including the Union leaders. Curfew orders had to be enforced for a week in the Golden Rock colony following the rioting. The strike was finally called off on September 23rd. The cases against the rioters were pending trial at the close of the year.

23. **DACOITY.**—Statistics of dacoity for 1945 and 1946 are given district-war in the statement at page 7. There were 103 dacoities as against 77 in 1945, an increase of 33·8 per cent. Of these 20 were reported to the magistrates direct. There were 42 highway dacoities, 29 field dacoities and 32 house dacoities. Six of the districts were free from this form of crime. Tinnevelly registered the highest figure of 17 against 3 in 1945, followed by Salem (10) and Madura North (9). Locals were largely responsible for this form of crime in Tinnevelly district and they have been traced and booked.

Six Boyas of Machanur village of Bellary district attacked with sticks the men watching a sheep-pen and carried away the sheep. The accused were traced and the case against them ended in conviction.

Eleven Telaga Pamula criminal tribe members of Annavaram station, East Godavari district, assisted by two local casuals, entered a house, caused hurt to the owner and removed some properties. The offenders were apprehended and are undergoing trial.

Fourteen local Boyas of Thekkalakota of Bellary district went in a body to commit theft of cholam ears from the standing crops. They belaboured the owner of the field and five others who accosted them, resulting in the death of one. Thirteen of the fourteen accused were convicted.

24. **ROBBERY.**—The number of cases of robbery registered were almost the same as in last year—483 cases against 481 in 1945 or an increase of 0·4 per cent. Of these, 190 were highway robberies, 112 field robberies and 181 house-robberies; 64 of these cases were reported to the magistrates direct. Tinnevelly continued to lead with 65 cases followed by Ramnad (48), Madura North (42), and Madras City (40).

It is gratifying to note that in Tinnevelly district, there has been a tendency for a decrease in this form of crime during the last three years, the figures for 1943 to 1945 being 244, 200 and 100 respectively. This steady improvement is attributable among other causes to the successful security work during the preceding years and to the better policing of the district consequent on an increase in the strength of the stations.

Some cases of interest are cited below :—

Two West African soldiers waylaid merchants travelling in a cart in the Chittoor district and robbed them of cash, Rs. 456. Both of them were tried by court martial and convicted.

Three sepoys of the Sikh Light Infantry attacked three civilians at the Thungabadhra railway bridge and robbed one of them of about a hundred rupees while the other two escaped. They then tied the hands and feet of the victim and left him a mile away from the bridge. They were subsequently arrested and convicted.

An ex-convict of the Salem district posing as a constable assaulted a pedestrian and relieved him of his cash, Rs. 105. The offender was booked.

Four culprits posing as ration officers (three of them in I.N.A. uniform) went in a hired car to Kumaravelu village in the Ramnad district, entered a Chetty's house, made him open the almirah at the point of a revolver and robbed him of his jewels valued at Rs. 6,000. One of the four culprits has since been arrested, and the revolver recovered. The case will be charge-sheeted.

Mail robbery.—There were two cases of mail robbery. A postman from Pachal police outpost was waylaid on his way to Tiruvannamalai in North Arcot district, and the bag containing insured letters and cash of Rupees 521–2–0 were taken away from him. Two local casuals who were charge-sheeted were, however, acquitted by the trying magistrate.

The other case which occurred in Madura North district is not of much interest as the property involved was only a tappal bag containing a newspaper and a letter.

25. **HOUSEBREAKING.**—There were 8,999 cases of house breaking as against 7,327 in 1945, an increase of 1,672 or 22·8 per cent. As in last year, Tanjore registered the highest figure of 794. Local criminals were mainly responsible for the bulk of this form of crime.

The average value of property lost per case of housebreaking was Rs. 243 against Rs. 207 in 1945 and Rs. 185 in 1944.

An out-of-view Yenadi criminal tribe member of Guntur district was responsible for six cases of housebreakings in Kistna district. He posed as a Komati and committed the offences. He was arrested under suspicious circumstances and the properties concerned in these six cases were recovered. He, his wife and another associate of his (an out-of-view criminal tribe member) were convicted to varying terms of imprisonment.

A local organization of five Reserve police constables of Guntur town under the leadership of a local known depredator was responsible for a series of house-breakings and house thefts in that place. They were successfully booked.

Five Anglo-Indians were responsible for a series of house breakings in Chingleput district and in the Madras City and are now undergoing trial.

26. **THEFT.**—Twenty-nine thousand and two hundred cases of ordinary thefts were reported against 26,132 cases in 1945, an increase of 3,068 cases or 11·7 per cent. Excluding Madras City, the highest figure was recorded again by the Chingleput district. There were decreases in eight districts while all the other districts and the Madras City registered increased figures under this head. Local criminals and juveniles were responsible for a major number of cases of this kind.

27. **CATTLE THEFT.**—There were 4,954 cases of cattle theft against 4,491 in 1945, an increase of 463 or

10·3 per cent. The demand for skins and meat continues to be the main cause for such crimes.

Cattle poisoning.—Ninety-six cases of cattle-poisoning werer eported against 61 in 1945. Twenty-five of these ended in conviction and 30 of the 52 persons arrested were convicted.

28. **COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.**—Ten cases of counterfeiting were recorded, of which 4 ended in conviction, the corresponding figures for 1945 being 14 and 7 respectively. There were eight cases of note forgery against 3 in 1945. The coin and currency experts of the Criminal Investigation Department examined counterfeit coins and materials in 13 cases as against 12 in 1945. They gave evidence in courts in 4 instances as against 8 in 1945.

29. **OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases and explosives.**—Twenty-two non-political cases resulting in the death of 15 persons and injuries to 26 others were reported as against 6 in 1945. Trespass into prohibited areas and meddling with unexploded military explosives resulted in the death of 8 persons and injuries to 13 others in North Arcot, Chingleput, Trichinopoly and South Kanara districts.

In a coastal village in the Tanjore district, a villager picked up a sea mine washed ashore, and forced it open. It exploded causing him fatal injuries.

A villager of Chittoor district picked up a hand-grenade left behind by the military, struck it against a stone and put it on fire. It exploded resulting in the death of one and injury to another.

Fire-arms.—Twenty-seven cases involving injury from fire-arms were reported to the Criminal Investigation Department as against 16 in 1945. The fire-arms expert assisted the Chemical Examiner in 12 cases and gave evidence in court on four occasions.

Cheating cases.—The branches of the Indian Bank, Ltd., at Tanjore, Pudukotah and Karaikudi were cheated to the extent of Rs. 10,850, and an attempt was made to cheat the branch at Madura with demand-drafts purported to have been issued by the agent of the Shiyali branch of the Bank. Investigation revealed that the peon of the Tiruvarur branch was responsible for forging the signature of the Shiyali branch agent in demand-drafts and advice forms. He and his two accomplices were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

A stranger calling himself an agent of Parker & Co., of Karachi, a bogus firm, booked orders for aerated water essences and received advances from merchants in Bezwada, Nellore, Secunderabad and Hyderabad. The consignments received contained only bricks. The case is under investigation.

Two cheats managed to get a few copies of 'To pay' and 'Paid' railway receipts from Messrs. Hoe & Co., Madras, who are the printers and suppliers of stationery to the South Indian Railway. Among the receipts so obtained by them were some pertaining to the Cochin Harbour Terminus railway station. They filled in the various columns in these receipts and, after making some merchants believe that they were genuine receipts relating to goods booked at the Cochin Harbour Terminus, took advances from them and absconded. The accused are still at large.

An individual started a bogus concern alleged to be dealing in manufactured ivory articles, combs, etc., and booked orders from merchants all over South India by showing them good and attractive samples. When the parcels were actually received they were found to contain unmarketable trumpery. The accused who made himself scarce was finally apprehended. He however succumbed to an attack of smallpox before the case against him could conclude.

Other cases.—Numerous and systematic frauds committed by the secretary and five others connected with the management of the Co-operative Loan and Sales Society, Rajampet, Cuddapah district, in the grant of loans on false certificates and without proper securities came to light during the year. The case against the accused is pending trial.

Gold parcels booked from Bombay to Trivandrum, Palghat and Madras were found to contain stones instead of gold. Investigation established that genuine parcels containing gold had been actually tendered at the Victoria Terminus railway station parcel office and that the parcel office staff there were responsible for the offence. The case was transferred to the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department for further investigation.

A woman of Athur posed as native quack and administered datura in soda water to a Christian woman, and, when the latter lost consciousness, decamped with her jewels worth Rs. 300. She later entered service as a cook under a widow in another place and, by the same process, relieved the widow of her ear jewels and bolted. Subsequently she entered service as a cook under a doctor and practised the same game. The effects of the doping were promptly detected by the doctor who searched her belongings and found datura seeds and powder. The case against her is *subjudice*.

A local mixed criminal organization of two registered Kallars, a Kudumban and an Asari, of Madura South district waylaid a string of three carts one night, robbed the occupants of their money and assaulted them, as a result of which one died later. A police party of two armed police constables tracked these outlaws but were attacked by them with the result that one of the constables was forced to open fire, killing one of the two kallars. The others absconded but were later apprehended. They were all sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty.

30. **JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.**—Forty-one deaths were treated as justifiable homicide against ten in 1945. Thirty-eight of them were caused by the police in the execution of their duties and the remaining three by three private persons in exercise of their right of private defence.

Two brothers of South Kanara district, who had trivial disputes over the irrigation of a piece of land, quarrelled one night; in the heat of the scene one of them met with his death. The Sessions Judge acquitted the other on the ground of self-defence.

31. **ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.**—One hundred and forty cases of death, attributed to criminal rashness or negligence were reported as against eighty-nine in the previous year. Eighty-seven of these were prosecuted, of which 26 ended in conviction, 23 were discharged and the rest were pending trial at the end of the year.

A public-transport coal-gas bus capsized on the Nellore-Atmakur Road. Four tins of petrol which it was carrying burst into flames; the bus caught fire, as a result of which four persons including a police sub-inspector who was travelling on duty were burnt to death. A case has been registered and is pending trial.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

32. **CRIME—HOW DEALT WITH (Statement A, Part I).**—The percentages of detection, i.e., the percentages of the number of convicted cases shown in column 11 of Statement A-1 on the number of total true cases disposed of during the year (column 14), excluding those in which investigation was refused (column 6), in the last three years have been :—

Year.	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.
1944	45·2
1945	45·2
1946	44·8

Seven districts and Madras City showed improvement in detection while there was a slight fall in other districts. Madras City showed an improvement of 10·4

per cent over last year's figure. The figures for each head of grave crime are—

	Percentages of detection.		
	1944.	1945.	1946.
Murder	50·6	54·9	52·7
Dacoity	44·9	34·1	35·9
Robbery	41·4	47·3	45·1
House-breaking	40·5	41·9	39·3
Cattle theft	52·2	48·4	48·1
Ordinary theft	47·6	47·9	49·4
Total grave crime ..	46·6	46·85	46·9

While the percentage of detection of total grave crime was almost the same as last year, that for total cognizable crime showed a slight decrease of 0·4 per cent. In a year when crime increased by over 15 per cent and when the police were drawn away from their normal duties to combat a wave of labour unrest, it is gratifying to note that the detection was maintained at almost the same high level as last year.

Graphs illustrating detection in total cognizable crime, in grave crime and under each head of grave crime, viz., murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, ordinary theft and cattle theft, for the last ten years are prefixed to this report.

Cases in which investigation was refused : Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code (Statement A-I, columns 5 and 6).—Of the 66,310 cases reported to the Police in 1946, investigation was refused under section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, in 5,412 cases or 8·2 per cent as against 9·6 per cent in 1945 and 12·5 per cent in 1944. Due care was taken to see that this provision of law was not abused.

Cases referred by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—One thousand two hundred and fifty-eight cases were referred to the police by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, against one thousand and forty-seven in 1945. As usual, unnecessary references were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates. The increase is somewhat marked.

Attendance at sessions.—The number of criminal sessions held in the mufassal was 519 against 501 in the previous year. District Superintendents attended 53 sessions and subdivisional officers 191 as against 43 and 228 respectively in 1945. In Madras City, the Commissioner of Police with his deputies and their assistants attended all criminal sessions.

33. **PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED.**—The statement below shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the last three years.

Property lost and recovered (Police cases)

Districts.	1944.			1945.			1946.		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Madras City	5,16,099	1,42,664	27·6	3,40,833	75,627	22·19	4,48,320	1,39,364	31·08
Vizagapatam North .. .. .. }	1,45,204	59,677	41·1	1,35,542	55,288	40·79 {	1,44,852	37,049	25·58
Vizagapatam South							96,731	43,742	45·22
East Godavari	1,37,541	41,474	30·2	1,31,159	58,409	44·53	1,45,362	40,782	28·05
West Godavari	1,29,563	17,854	13·8	1,00,327	11,411	11·37	1,52,850	87,697	57·37
Kistna	1,71,749	57,496	33·5	95,694	32,284	33·74	1,96,181	38,950	19·85
Guntur	2,20,824	1,00,640	45·6	1,49,251	46,249	30·99	4,19,024	98,291	23·45
Nellore	98,146	38,984	39·7	1,21,571	59,987	49·34	1,39,218	37,896	27·22
Kurnool	49,043	28,372	57·9	76,436	36,958	48·35	1,18,100	40,333	34·15
Bellary	67,618	43,074	63·7	52,850	34,739	65·73	83,615	57,197	68·40
Anantapur	72,845	34,934	47·9	57,939	31,410	54·21	90,979	34,938	38·40
Cuddapah	1,36,610	21,519	15·8	50,179	22,430	44·70	97,683	36,685	37·56
Chittoor	57,508	31,573	54·9	94,508	44,087	46·65	1,15,980	42,796	36·89
Chingleput	1,74,315	56,746	32·6	2,11,632	87,737	41·46	2,32,072	60,256	25·96
North Arcot	1,22,699	58,112	47·4	1,04,453	52,756	50·51	1,49,799	52,007	34·72
South Arcot	1,00,591	41,108	48·7	1,45,322	62,301	42·87	1,96,204	46,300	23·59
Tanjore	1,78,383	54,996	30·8	2,19,561	69,846	31·81	3,47,157	71,025	20·46
Madura North	97,790	40,490	41·4	1,37,968	42,650	30·91	2,63,303	99,944	37·96
Madura South	64,591	23,970	37·1	52,630	25,850	49·12	76,280	22,568	29·59
Ramnad	1,63,415	29,319	17·9	1,84,932	82,115	44·38	1,80,808	46,521	25·73
Tinnevelly	1,72,273	44,455	25·8	1,47,460	39,306	26·66	1,53,050	73,344	47·92
Trichinopoly	2,02,193	51,267	25·4	1,72,161	82,758	48·07	2,97,928	72,084	24·20
Salem	1,65,684	62,233	37·6	1,53,772	61,592	40·05	1,84,415	62,938	34·13
Coimbatore	3,30,468	1,45,650	44·1	4,10,472	1,65,310	40·27	2,88,900	1,19,464	41·35
The Nilgiris	42,688	14,021	32·9	57,017	29,519	51·75	68,152	31,964	46·90
Malabar	84,976	26,060	30·6	60,967	28,736	47·13	1,12,256	44,728	39·84
South Kanara	66,451	16,639	25·1	67,583	20,591	30·47	59,947	37,653	62·81
Railway Police, Madras	74,663	39,669	53·1	79,515	32,760	41·20	1,25,876	39,260	31·19
Railway Police, Trichinopoly ..	70,587	19,382	27·4	66,434	28,417	42·77	1,46,890	59,506	40·51
Total ..	39,14,517	13,42,378	34·3	36,78,198	14,21,123	38·64	51,31,932	16,75,282	32·64

NOTE.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous year's cases—Rs. 53,959.

In general, suo-motu registration of offences long after their occurrence, low percentage of recovery in cases under sections 406-409 Indian Penal Code, and the un-identifiable nature of property lost, viz., foodgrains, cloth and other commodities, account for a decrease in property recovery this year as compared with last year. The high percentage of property recovered in West Godavari, Bellary and South Kanara is worthy of notice.

34. **PROSECUTIONS (Statement A-I, columns 11 and 12).**—The number of cases decided by the courts was 26,225 against 26,012 in 1945. Of these, 77·9 per cent ended in conviction as compared with 76·8 per cent in the previous year. The statement below shows the number of cases pending in courts at the end of the year under the Indian Penal Code sections, the Criminal Tribes Act and the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Cases under	Number disposed of by courts in 1946.	Number pending in courts on 31st December 1946.	Total.	Percentage of pending cases on the total number disposed of.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indian Penal Code ..	26,225	8,200	34,425	23·8
Criminal Tribes Act.	2,462	598	3,060	19·5
Security sections ..	3,626	637	4,263	14·0

Statement A-II (columns 8 to 10).—Forty thousand two hundred and forty-three persons were tried in the year as against 42,842 in 1945 and 26,668, or 66 per cent, were convicted as against 63 per cent in 1945.

Prosecuting staff.—The results of the work performed by the prosecuting staff in the year are shown below :—

	Number of completed original cases prosecuted.	Number convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Madras City	5,662	5,124	90·5
Mufassal	18,423	14,065	76·3

In cases of minor importance and in other cases in which the services of the prosecuting staff were not available, the Circle Inspectors concerned conducted the prosecutions. Out of 7,136 cases prosecuted by them, 5,577 or 78·2 per cent ended in conviction against 81·9 per cent in 1945.

Inadequate sentences and retrials.—Cases of seriously inadequate sentences or of prima facie miscarriage of justice were duly brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

In a case of murder of the Tinnevelly district, the Marava accused was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. On an appeal, the High Court sentenced him to transportation for life.

35. **ESCAPES.**—One-hundred and thirty-three prisoners escaped from police escorts in 1946, 3 from police lock-ups and 39 from sub-jails, as against 114, 8 and 35 respectively in 1945. One hundred and forty-five were recaptured. Three police officers were convicted for negligently allowing prisoners to escape and 129 were punished departmentally for negligence in guarding prisoners. Thirty-eight police officers were held free from blame.

Six persons who were confined in a cell in the sub-jail at Dindigul in Madura North district, escaped one night by sawing an iron-bar of the door. While one was engaged in the sawing, the others drowned the noise by indulging in a noisy concert, singing songs and beating on a mud-pot. The escapees were all recaptured.

36. **PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS.**—Including cases of 1945 which were pending magisterial orders, the police referred 3,234 cases, of which 3,024 were struck off as false by the magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 156 cases of which 22 were filed on magisterial complaints. Fifty-three were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 42 in 1945. One-hundred and eighty-nine cases were pending orders of the magistrates at the end of the year. Thirty-nine persons were prosecuted for preferring false complaints and petitions against police officers ; 18 of them were convicted and the cases against 18 others were pending disposal.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 400,115 cases prosecuted by the police, 108 or 0·03 per cent were declared to be false after trial or enquiry. No compensation was awarded under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to any one as having been falsely accused.

37. **PREVENTION—Habitual criminals.**—Details regarding the number of known depredators and bad characters and the action taken to control them are given in the statement below :—

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1946.

Class of persons.	Number brought under surveillance during the year.								Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year.			
	Number at large on 31st December 1945, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.		On account of arrivals from outside the district.		By release from jails.		By fresh registrations.		By reason of death.		By reason of old age or infirmity.	
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known depredators ..	8,952	86	1,211	28	1,930	13	2,640	32	156	1	131	2
Receivers of stolen goods.	168	17	24	2	15	1	94	14	3	5	8	1
Suspected persons ..	3,934	16	419	6	228	..	2,166	28	35	1	81	..
Total ..	13,054	119	1,654	36	2,173	14	4,900	74	194	7	220	3
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	559	10	15	..	274	2	95	..	19	..	..	..
Grand total ..	13,613	129	1,669	26	2,447	16	4,995	74	213	7	220	3

Class of persons.	Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from register during the year—*cont.*						Of those included in columns (2) to (5) number in jail on 31st December 1946.		Number at large on 31st December 1946.		Of the number shown in column (2) number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.									
	(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)		(13)		(14)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known depredators ..	951	10	949	10	432	17	2,311	18	9,803	101	2,248	31	1,876	9
Receivers of stolen goods.	61	5	13	3	13	..	12	1	191	19	2	1	12	..
Suspected persons ..	1,455	17	375	10	420	1	243	2	4,138	19	404	..	197	1
Total ..	2,467	32	1,337	23	865	18	2,566	21	14,132	139	2,654	32	2,085	10
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	40	..	8	..	..	..	184	2	692	10	318	1	99	2
Grand total ..	2,507	32	1,345	23	865	18	2,750	23	14,824	149	2,972	33	2,184	12

Old offenders.—Two thousand four hundred and sixty-two persons received enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 2,448 in 1945. Six hundred and five convicts were ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Two hundred and sixty-two persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence of whom 173 were convicted.

Two hundred and ninety-eight convicts were prematurely released during the year. Thirteen of them reverted to crime and sixteen went out of view. The police were able to find work for 50.

Criminal Tribes Act.—Certain members of the following tribes were for the first time brought under Section 3 of

the Act and subjected to the provisions of section 10 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Act :—

(1) Thadi (or Ponnamanda) Gang of East Godavari district.

(2) Certain Boyas of Bellary district.

(3) Certain Tevars and Maravars of Ramnad district.

Sections 11 and 16 of the Act were applied to specified members of the undermentioned tribes :—

Name of the tribe.	Area to which restricted.
Boyas	Sitanagaram settlement.
Reddicas of Cocanada ..	
Donga Dasaris	Siddhapuram settlement.

Details showing the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to notified tribe members, other than the Piramalai Kallars, but including those in the settlements, are given below :—

Number of persons registered.		Number of persons removed from the register.		Number on the rolls at the end of the year.		Number convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act.	
1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.
1,062	436	2,829	4,229	* 32,702	28,909	2,634	2,253

* Revised figure due to variations reported by District Superintendents of Police.

Two hundred and sixty-six persons were convicted under section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act and one was sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 23 of the Act, as against 333 and 4 respectively. Thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety-one members earned relief from the obligation under section 10 (1) (*a*) of the Act as against 15,173 in 1945.

The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act worked satisfactorily.

In the latter half of the year the Government decided to undertake legislation to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act in its application to this Province. In G.O. Ms. No. 2981, Home, dated 21st September 1946, they ordered that fresh registrations under the Criminal Tribes Act and the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act should not be made nor should any of the restrictions of the Acts be newly imposed on any person already registered. In G.O. Ms. No. 3550, Home, dated 14th November 1946, they further ordered that, prosecutions launched for breaches of the rules made under the Criminal Tribes Act should be withdrawn in so far as such breaches were of a technical nature. They further directed that fresh prosecutions for technical breaches of the provisions of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act should not be launched until further orders.

The contemplated repeal of the Act and the relaxation of the rigours of control over the notified tribe members had a very unsettling effect, and there was a general jubilation among the notified tribe members, especially in the various settlements. There was a tendency on their part to commit several breaches of the rules openly and revert to their life of crime. The task of the police was therefore very difficult and delicate during this period. In order to ensure the protection of society from the depredations of the notified tribe members and at the same time wean them from their life of crime and reinstate them as self-respecting members of society, with all the rights and obligations which such membership implies, it is highly necessary that the contemplated elaboration of the Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act to cover cases of hardened notified tribe members should be given effect to at an early date.

Criminal Tribes Settlements—The Criminal Tribes Settlements continued to function satisfactorily under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras. The administration report on the working of the settlements and on Kallar, Korava, Yenadi and Sugali reclamation was submitted to the Government by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras, with his letter No. C.T. 114/47, dated 13th April 1947.

The adult members of the new colony at Perala in Guntur district are leading an honest life, eking out their livelihood by working in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company at Chirala or by cultivating lands given by the Government.

The Yenadi colonies at Guntur, Ponnur and Vellathur in the Guntur district were working satisfactorily. The Yenadi reclamation work in Chittoor district progressed well, and the charcoal industry continued to be the main paying industry in some of the colonies. This industry was fairly lucrative as prices continued to be high.

Kallar Reclamation, Madura North and South.—The reclamation scheme continued to be worked efficiently. The majority of the Kallar panchayats functioned satisfactorily. Eighty-nine cases of detection were due to the co-operation of Kallar panchayatdars. In accordance with G.O. No. 2981, Home, dated 21st September 1946, fresh registration was suspended, and a special staff went carefully through the records of the registered Kallars and recommended removal of a large number of them from the list, as no longer requiring close supervision. After this large scale removal of Kallars from the list effected in the year, panchayats in forty-two villages of North Madura district were considered unnecessary and suspended. Six other Panchayats of North Madura and two of South Madura were suspended on disciplinary grounds. Eleven panchayats of North Madura and five of South Madura were restored. Kallar schools functioned satisfactorily.

Registration.—Details showing the number of Piramalai Kallars registered under and removed from the Criminal Tribes Act are given below :—

	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.
Total number remaining on the rolls at the end of the previous year	6,919	19,078	25,997
Number registered during the year	31	60	91
Number removed on account of good conduct or other causes.	4,489	12,027	16,516
Total number remaining on the rolls.	2,461	7,111	9,572

Prosecutions.—The number of applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was 305 as against 279 in 1945. Prosecutions were sanctioned in 290 cases as compared with 269 cases in 1945.

Kallar crime.—The statement below compares ascertained Kallar crime with the total crime in the two districts during the last three years :—

Name of offences.	Total district crime.								
	1944.			1945.			1946.		
	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Murder	35	56	91	37	36	73	55	33	88
Dacoity	10	5	15	6	3	9	9	6	15
Robbery	27	23	50	44	16	60	42	18	60
House-breaking	194	274	468	245	189	434	296	245	541
Theft (cattle)	252	282	534	263	193	461	367	196	563
Theft (ordinary)	1,613	902	2,515	1,404	771	2,175	1,659	851	2,510
Total ..	2,131	1,542	3,673	1,999	1,213	3,212	2,428	1,349	3,777

Name of offences.	Kallar crime. 1944. North Madura. (11)	South Madura. (12)	Total. (13)	1945. North Madura. (14)	South Madura. (15)	Total. (16)	1946. North Madura. (17)	South Madura. (18)	Total. (19)
Murder	4	14	18	3	12	15	5	9	14
Dacoity	1	3	4	..	..	..	6	1	7
Robbery	6	12	18	11	9	20	10	4	14
House-breaking	16	92	108	28	66	94	30	98	128
Theft (cattle)	45	97	142	82	82	164	65	70	135
Theft (ordinary)	76	219	295	118	280	398	81	288	369
Total	148	437	585	242	449	691	197	470	667

While total crime in the two districts has increased, the volume of Kallar crime has registered a slight decrease. Cattle theft has still further declined. The effect of the large scale removal of deserving Kallars from the Criminal Tribes Act during the year has not yet promoted Kallar crime, but it is very doubtful if it will maintain the low percentage of incidence in future.

Kallar Reclamation, Ramnad district.—The progress of the two schools at Mangapuram and Chatrapatti continued to be satisfactory.

Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore district.—Close contact with and effective supervision over the Gandharvakottai Kallars were maintained by the police staff at Gandharvakottai assisted by the out-post staff at Komapuram and Mattangal.

Other criminal communities.—Effective check continued to be exercised over Valayars, Padayachis, Koravars and other criminal communities addicted to crime in the non-notified areas in the Province.

The removal of surveillance over wandering gangs had no perceptible effect on the control of such gangs or on the state of crime and in view of the contemplated repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, the present practice was continued.

Criminal Tribe Gangs.—The movements of the C.I.D. gangs, viz., Thottia Naiks, Kepmaris, Kanjar Bhats, and Telaga Pamulas were closely watched. The following statement shows the convictions of such gang members :—

Gang.	Number of members convicted in 1946 under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.
Thottia Naiks	163	60	11
Kepmaris	35	8	..
Telaga Pamulas	70	15	1
Kanjar Bhats	17	5	..

Security for good behaviour.—The figures for prosecution in bad livelihood cases are given below :—

Prosecution in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1944. Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	1945. Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	1946. Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
Madras City	29	28	20	18	2	100·0	76	60	11	92·3
Vizagapatam, North	116	83	181	140	9	81·4	190	158	6	85·9
Vizagapatam, South							207	122	72	90·4
East Godavari	118	41	179	102	25	66·2	119	78	15	75·0
West Godavari	164	114	164	86	28	63·2	148	109	15	81·9
Kistna	161	109	247	198	6	82·2	74	35	31	81·4
Guntur	288	232	302	233	37	87·9	328	198	54	72·3
Nellore	146	103	197	138	29	82·1	250	173	5	70·6
Kurnool	133	81	91	71	9	86·6	110	65	20	72·2
Bellary	156	101	163	99	48	86·1	141	115	10	87·8
Anantapur	129	104	176	151	21	96·8	205	108	29	61·4
Cuddapah	122	72	204	145	2	71·8	83	42	26	77·8
Chittoor	98	65	132	96	20	86·5	166	134	9	90·5
Chingleput	132	113	121	95	12	87·2	128	111	13	98·5
North Arcot	139	112	161	102	20	73·9	133	97	8	77·6
South Arcot	211	152	222	138	40	75·8	204	118	30	67·8
Tanjore	292	232	318	243	28	84·4	292	189	29	76·8
North Madura	256	209	222	181	10	89·6	183	143	26	93·5
South Madura	94	57	84	56	11	76·7	66	41	8	70·7
Ramnad	241	140	162	100	49	88·5	220	142	43	81·6
Tinnevelly	326	221	318	235	22	78·4	214	124	38	70·5
Trichinopoly	81	55	60	35	13	76·1	60	29	14	64·4
Salem	208	163	190	145	21	86·8	119	62	42	81·6
Coimbatore	95	70	202	175	18	95·1	171	136	12	85·5
The Nilgiris	9	8	13	13	2	100·0	13	10	3	100·0
Malabar	35	25	70	53	16	98·1	113	83	19	88·3
South Kanara	66	33	47	21	12	72·4	56	35	9	79·5
Railway Police, Madras.	116	95	156	133	10	93·0	164	123	21	86·6
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	49	41	65	50	2	92·6	75	44	22	83·0
Total	4,010	2,859	4,467	3,252	522 *	83·2	4,308	2,884	640	79·5

NOTE.—In calculating the percentages, cases pending disposal at the end of the year and those withdrawn during the year are left out of account.
* Revised figures furnished by districts.

The number sentenced to imprisonment in default was 1,517 as against 1,612 in 1945. The average amount demanded per accused was Rs. 150 as against Rs. 184 in 1945.

38. **CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.**—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department put in another year of important and useful work. It successfully investigated several important cases, covering smuggling, misappropriation, fraud, cheating and murder by poisoning.

The Criminal Intelligence Bureau continued to work in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux, co-ordinating their work and functioning as a central agency to deal with organized crime. The District Intelligence Bureaux are now manned by Inspectors and it is hoped that, as a result, the quality of work in the Bureaux will

improve. The use of the available trained personnel and equipment in scientific methods of investigation is being insisted upon with increasingly good results.

The number of calls on the service of experts, especially in foot-prints, has increased. The foot-print experts examined 53 cases and were summoned by courts in nine cases. Six sub-inspectors and 69 head constables from districts were trained in foot-print work.

The Special Branch once again put in a valuable and hard year's work.

A special temporary establishment designated "X" Branch was sanctioned by the Government to deal with corruption and black-marketing activities in the Province. It started with energy and has had considerable success.

Finger-print Bureau.—There were 405,450 finger-print slips on record at the beginning of the year. 24,586 slips were received for record and 8,213 were removed, bringing the total number on record on the last day of the year to 421,823.

Thirty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight search references were received in the Bureau as against 28,119 in 1945. Of these, 26,035 related to this Province, the largest number coming, as usual, from the

Madras City	3,341
followed by	
Trichinopoly	1,643
Tanjore	1,604
Coimbatore	1,514
Madura North	1,449
South Arcot	1,310
and Salem	1,252

Seven thousand four hundred and forty-eight or 28·6 per cent were traced as against 28·75 in 1945.

Of the remaining 5,453 search references received from outside the Province, Bombay, as usual made the largest number of references (2,554), followed by Federated Malay States (678), Mysore (376), Civil and Military Station, Bangalore (263), Bengal (255), Hyderabad (234) and Pudukkottai (227). Of these, 796 or 14·6 per cent were traced as against 16·85 per cent in 1945.

One hundred and forty-one references were made for the identification of dead bodies, as against 136 in 1945, and four were identified against two in 1945.

Finger-print experts visited scenes of crime in fourteen cases. Photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received in the Bureau in 132 cases.

Fees amounting to Rs. 4,185 were collected for the attendance of experts in courts and for written opinion furnished in civil cases as against Rs. 4,045 in 1945. A sum of Rs. 1,649 was also realized as photographic charges, against Rs. 1,796 in 1945.

The tester sub-inspectors of the Bureau visited the Central, District and the Special sub-jails of the Presidency every month and tested 12,702 finger-print slips against 12,581 in 1945.

Twenty-one cases of wrong finger-printing, against 24 in 1945, were detected and action was taken to correct 4,331 defective finger-prints, as against 3,414 in 1945.

Expert finger-print evidence was given in courts on 380 occasions and expert opinion was given in 357 cases the respective figures for 1945 being 373 and 328.

There has been a considerable increase of work in the Finger-print Bureau in all its branches, and it is gratifying to note the fuller use made of the experts. The number of search references received in the Bureau has been steadily increasing year after year. The Federated Malay States, Burma, and other places that ceased making references during the war have renewed their references and considering these receipts during the year, it is likely that the volume of correspondence from these places will outstrip the capacity of the existing Bureau, which should be enlarged in the near future to cope with increase of work. There is also scope for reorganization of work in the Bureau and this is under consideration.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The strength of the Shorthand Bureau was 4 Inspectors and 37 sub-inspectors, the same as last year. The staff attended 102 conferences and 1,285 labour and other meetings as against 191 and 1,176 respectively in 1945.

39. **RAILWAY POLICE.**—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Railway Police districts.

Details of thefts in these two districts in the last three years are given below :—

	1944.	1945.	1946.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers ..	89	123	318
(b) from mail and luggage vans	14	14	17
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds	544	661	1,005
III. Thefts in running goods trains	22	16	54
IV. Thefts from stationary waggons, goods sheds and yards.	254	227	317
V. Thefts of railway materials.	200	146	164
VI. Other thefts	140	142	212
Total ..	1,263	1,329	2,087

Theft, which is the principal form of crime in the districts, increased considerably during the year. The increase is noticed under all kinds of thefts as noted above, and is chiefly due to free registration of crime, heavy congestion of passenger traffic and pilfering of foodgrains and other articles by railway menials and outsiders. The general economic condition was also another contributory factor. Vagabond children continued to throng the stations, indulging in pick-pocketing and pilfering where opportunity occurred.

Six thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven complaints regarding shortages of goods were made during the year against 4,544 in 1945.

Eleven attempts were made to wreck or damage trains against 5 in 1945.

Fifty-eight cases of stone-throwing (against 32 in 1945) occurred. The culprits were often irresponsible boys and cowherds. Strikers in the South Indian Railway also were concerned.

Five hundred and nineteen persons were run over by trains and killed, against 457 in 1945. Of these 85 were clear cases of suicide.

A tragic and grave collision occurred at Ongole on the night of October 3rd, when the Calcutta Mail collided with a stationary goods train resulting in the death of 38 persons and injuries to over one hundred others.

The Special Magistrates' Courts in both the Railway Police districts functioned satisfactorily but prosecution work was hampered for lack of staff. The rounding up of batches of destitute juveniles encroaching upon railway stations and committing petty thefts was continued, and 1,144 children were convicted under the Madras Children Act against 2,544 in the previous year. The decrease is due to want of accommodation in the Remand Home at Madras and other places. The need for more correction homes for juvenile delinquents, who are the potential criminals of the future, cannot be too greatly stressed.

40. **PORT POLICE.**—The Port Police establishments at Vizagapatam South, Cocanada, Cuddalore, Tuticorin, Cochin and Mangalore continued to work satisfactorily.

41. **CINEMATOGRAPH ACT.**—The Act and rules were enforced properly in the Province.

42. **THE SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT.**—Vigorous efforts were made to suppress the evil wherever the Act was in force. The lack of rescue homes, is a handicap to any effective working of the Act and it is hoped that the Government and the municipalities concerned will make early arrangements for their early institution.

43. **THE MADRAS CITY POLICE ACT.**—Certain useful sections of the City Police Act were extended to several towns in the mufassal during the year and District Officers have been directed to move for the extension of this Act to all other places where they would prove useful and beneficial.

44. **PROHIBITION.**—Prohibition, which was suspended in 1944, was re-introduced from October 1st in the districts of North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The working of the Act in the first four districts was entrusted to the Police Department and in the remaining

districts to the Excise Department. An increased staff has been sanctioned now as compared with previous Prohibition staff. The Act is being worked with vigour. It is, however, too early to assess the beneficial effects of prohibition on crime in these areas.

The following statement shows the number of true cases charge-sheeted and the number of persons involved in Salem, Coimbatore, Chittoor and North Arcot districts during the last quarter of the year for the violation of the Prohibition Act:—

	Salem district. Number charged.		Coimbatore district. Number charged.		Chittoor district. Number charged.		North Arcot district. Number charged.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Smuggling of liquor from Mysore	12	12	5	5	6	6	..	..
Illicit distillation of arrack	241	264	16	16	67	99	219	212
Possession of arrack	84	92	15	15	66	75	171	166
Sale of arrack	1	2	..	..	1	1	2	2
Illicit tapping	24	27	164	189	..	..	1	1
Illicit transport of liquor	2	2	6	6	..	..	..	..
Possession of liquor without permit	17	17	111	120	11	12	52	52
Illicit cultivation of hemp plant	6	5	5	5	3	4	1	1
Smuggling of intoxicating drugs	19	18	1	1	16	16	..	..
Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs	2	2	..	..	35	35	2	2
Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs	69	71	118	118	..	..	96	94
Miscellaneous	128	130	15	21	24	33	40	40
Smuggling of opium	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Transport of opium	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Unlicensed possession of opium	14	14	37	37	1	1	12	12
Unlicensed sale of opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dangerous Drugs Act cases	1	1	7	7	..	..	..	..
Total	622	659	503	543	230	282	596	582

45. **EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.**—Two thousand five hundred and fourteen warrants were pending execution on the last day of the year as against 2,071 in 1945. Of these, 975 were pending for more than a year.

46. **INSPECTION.**—The Inspector-General toured and inspected in North Arcot, Chingleput, Chittoor, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Madura, Tanjore, Vizagapatam North and South, East Godavari, West Godavari, Tinnevelly, South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore and Salem districts. He also inspected the Police Training School, Vellore and Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore and Coimbatore. He visited the Malabar Special Police at Malappuram and at Pandikad, Klari and Areacode camps. The inspection tours of the Deputy Inspectors-General were adequate.

47. **GENERAL.**—The following are some of the salient features of the year.

In a year of acute economic strain and abnormal labour unrest, law and order was, on the whole, well maintained.

Two new sub-divisions in the South Arcot district and one additional sub-division in North Arcot district were formed as a result of reorganization. The Chingleput sub-division was made permanent and Vizagapatam sub-division and Coimbatore rural sub-division were formed.

The scales of pay of the Police subordinate officers were revised from April 1st.

The Prohibition Act was introduced in eight districts with effect from October 1st.

A temporary post of Deputy Inspector-General (Administration) was sanctioned for my office.

The Armed Reserves, the Presidency General Reserve and the Special Emergency Forces were amalgamated and reorganized.

A separate branch, called "X" Branch, was formed in the Criminal Investigation Department, to combat blackmarketing and corruption.

A Police Wireless Grid with facilities for communication with certain district headquarters was established.

The aftermath of war, accompanied by sporadic communal tension and widespread labour unrest as well as strikes, diverted the Police from their normal primary function of preventing crime which, as a natural corollary, rose. Crops also failed and grave economic distress prevailed. The average district increase of crime was 15·7 per cent. The Madura and Trichinopoly districts were the most affected by labour troubles and the increases therein were 36·8 per cent and 20·4 per cent respectively. Detection stood at a good figure with a Presidency drop of only 0·4 per cent. In the two labour affected districts mentioned above the fall, however, was by 1·4 per cent and 3·9 per cent respectively.

The Police in all branches had a most arduous and trying year. Successful strikes naturally undermined morale in a force of which a large proportion of the members had not the ties of permanent employment that would conserve and foster *esprit de corps*. This unrest came to a head in the Malabar Special Police which had speedily to be purged. The beneficial effect is now apparent. That fine body has fully recovered its old well-disciplined spirit, and views with contempt those that tried to undermine it or left it. There is a need for its future to be decided as soon as possible and, above all, its temporary companies to be made permanent. Insecurity of tenure has a demoralizing effect.

The Wireless Branch, of esssential value these days, made rapid progress and was expanded as fast as its strength of apparatus and trained personnel would permit. Its final reorganization as a contented, efficient and self-contained cadre in the Force requires early settlement. Men officiating in a higher rank and diverted to it because of their suitability are monetary losers.

The use of tear smoke has on several occasions proved to be a merciful means of curbing mob lawlessness. All district Armed Reserves must be supplied with equipment as soon as the financial situation permits.

Only just over half the strength of the Force are housed in Government quarters, the lack of which entails losses in efficiency and contentment. Many Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents are heavy financial losers owing to the prevalence of high rentals in even the smaller towns. Temptations are numerous and harder to overcome; and this at a time when there is a strong drive against official corruption.

Finally, as was stressed in the Report for 1945, it is most essential that training methods should be improved by having better staffs in considerably improved surroundings.

MADRAS,
16*th May* 1947.

L. A. BISHOP,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A AND AA.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1946.

PART I.—**Return of cases.**

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation [columns (4) + (5) — (6)].	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases [columns (14) + (15)].
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases [cols. (6)+(11) + (12) + (13)].			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	2	5	..	7	..	..	5	2	..	..	2	..	..	2
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	3	6	..	9	..	1	5	2	..	1	3	3	3	6
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*															
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	10	..	13	..	..	4	6	1	2	9	..	..	9
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes ..	5	8	..	13	..	..	2	7	1	2	10	6	2	16
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes ..	3	9	..	12	..	2	8	..	1	1	2	..	..	2
7	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	4	10	..	14	..	1	7	3	2	..	5	..	..	5
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	109	294	1	402	4	10	151	175	30	14	220	43	36	263
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	573	2,644	56	3,161	90	596	1,121	377	460	422	1,315	257	95	1,572
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	8	61	1	68	1	3	17	27	12	6	46	13	11	59
10A	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	2	19	..	21	..	1	7	7	1	5	13	12	9	25
		Total ..	708	3,056	58	3,706	95	614	1,317	602	508	453	1,621	331	153	1,952
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	302, 303	Murder	468	1,233	..	1,701	30	64	531	530	269	206	1,005	18	11	1,023
12	307	Attempts at murder	63	238	1	300	4	21	98	92	51	29	173	6	3	179
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	26	131	..	157	1	16	32	77	27	3	107	13	5	120
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	18	87	3	102	12	10	23	24	16	15	58	5	1	63
15	377	Unnatural offence	..	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	2
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	8	92	1	99	1	16	11	12	7	49	69	3	2	72
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	28	324	..	352	8	53	58	160	24	29	213	20	18	233
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	452	1,965	49	2,368	33	350	492	607	457	307	1,420	406	156	1,826
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	8	30	..	38	1	9	9	8	1	10	19	2	..	21

3A

20	324, 327 and 330	Hurt	676	4,197	335	4,538	98	837	903	913	714	750	2,712	716	250	3,428
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373 ..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	33	197	7	223	8	85	46	24	26	28	85	30	6	115
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	12	..	17	3	3	7	1	2	1	4	6	..	10
22A	332 and 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty ..	219	797	5	1,011	39	156	265	303	146	78	532	107	53	639
23	354, 356 and 357	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	36	229	8	257	22	34	49	75	45	24	152	105	38	257
24	304-A and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	135	517	..	652	..	143	162	157	104	54	315	9	6	324
		Total ..	2,175	10,053	409	11,819	260	1,797	2,691	2,983	1,890	1,584	6,866	1,446	549	8,312
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*														
25	395 to 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	23	161	3	181	51	24	41	23	22	19	67	9	..	76
26	392 to 394, 397 and 398 ..	Robbery	134	663	26	771	191	57	159	160	80	115	381	58	15	439
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	128	2,449	130	2,447	67	241	138	64	152	1,765	2,111	83	22	2,194
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	33	341	7	367	9	83	49	68	40	116	231	37	12	268
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,366	9,812	171	11,007	708	486	2,059	3,031	508	4,177	7,887	319	178	8,206
		Attempt	28	183	2	209	8	16	40	46	9	90	147	..	..	147
30	311, 400 and 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	4	6	..	10	..	..	4	5	1	..	6	1	1	7
		Total ..	1,716	13,615	339	14,992	1,034	907	2,500	3,397	812	6,282	10,830	507	228	11,337
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	38	316	11	343	15	84	67	61	64	38	174	150	34	324
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	72	572	6	638	3	192	119	164	43	76	289	14	12	303
		Total ..	110	888	17	981	18	276	186	225	107	114	463	164	46	627
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	778	5,814	102	6,490	160	892	1,095	2,079	484	1,755	4,420	162	94	4,582
		Theft { ordinary	2,720	29,355	4,357	27,718	1,211	2,280	4,016	9,923	1,537	8,636	24,453	2,772	1,593	27,225
		Attempt ..	14	115	10	119	3	10	15	64	12	13	99	..	..	99
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	641	1,765	54	2,352	28	345	800	634	162	304	1,154	424	188	1,578
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	89	198	..	287	..	5	60	135	75	6	216	104	59	320
36	419 and 420	Cheating	306	898	20	1,184	7	122	424	281	111	183	595	143	50	738
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	66	520	43	543	19	144	129	111	84	44	282	664	224	946
38	461 and 462	Breaking closed receptacle	10	22	3	29	..	..	4	5	..	20	28	11	1	39
		Total ..	4,624	38,687	4,589	38,722	1,428	3,798	6,543	13,232	2,465	10,961	31,247	4,280	2,209	35,527
		Grand total ..	*9,338	66,310	5,412	70,236	2,835	7,393	13,247	20,443	5,782	19,395	51,032	6,731	3,188	57,763

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1945 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1946.

STATEMENT A—*cont.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1946—*cont.*

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118 and 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence	4	5	..	..	4	4	..	..	5	..	..	..
	120-B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	82	..	29	3	3	..	2	50	3	3	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*													
2	131 to 136 and 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin	1	7	..	..	9	8	1	..	3	..	..	..
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	1	5	..	..	10	9	1	..	..	5	3	15
6	489-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	1	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
7	212, 216 and 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender	1	3	..	..	6	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	34	225	4	4	247	206	41	26	53	39	48	13
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,639	5,856	353	435	5,780	2,296	3,484	123	2,747	407	485	1,374
10	140, 170 and 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	3	55	1	..	61	27	34	1	7	10	44	18
10 A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion	12	8	..	1	20	19	1	1	1	11	9	9
		Total ..	1,692	6,164	358	440	6,134	2,569	3,565	153	2,816	472	589	1,429
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
11	302 and 303 ..	Murder	455	1,920	46	59	1,978	896	1,082	95	695	51	32	14
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder	39	253	3	16	210	119	91	8	86	3	3	..
13	304 and 308 ..	Culpable homicide	21	146	2	12	155	90	65	2	25	14	10	5
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband	8	71	2	11	47	26	21	..	20	3	1	3
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
16	317 and 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	16	..	1	21	12	9	1	1	2	2	1
17	305, 306 and 309 ..	Attempts at and abetment of suicide	12	202	7	9	186	160	26	..	29	19	18	8
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	Grievous hurt	431	1,601	53	63	1,983	980	1,003	36	331	475	371	588
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	16	3	..	11	10	1	1	5	..	..	11
20	324, 327 and 330 ..	Hurt	501	2,069	114	46	2,573	1,244	1,329	36	484	557	370	1,490
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	16	93	10	1	87	36	51	..	21	22	18	71
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	12	..	..	4	2	2	..	11	4	..	13

22A	332 and 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	142	655	27	40	755	434	321	11	181	69	98	123
23	354, 356 and 357	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	13	152	21	9	145	84	61	1	13	65	50	140
24	304-A and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	60	219	10	3	278	160	118	5	62	4	6	3
		Total ..	1,705	7,427	298	270	8,434	4,253	4,181	196	1,965	1,279	979	2,470
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*												
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	73	280	30	8	251	109	142	39	99	79	..	116
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398.	Robbery	100	352	17	17	395	240	155	17	104	84	27	137
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	41	307	18	24	350	80	270	6	64	70	32	255
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	15	173	10	18	159	93	66	5	23	31	22	77
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	863	4,849	119	113	5,089	3,983	1,106	89	1,002	271	271	242
		Attempt ..	8	64	1	4	63	49	14	2	7	..	..	..
30	311, 400 and 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	8	45	..	..	53	26	27	..	..	10	4	4
		Total ..	1,108	6,070	195	184	6,360	4,580	1,780	158	1,299	545	356	831
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	26	275	24	5	247	133	114	3	65	106	69	441
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	7	193	3	3	224	168	56	1	30	21	27	11
		Total ..	33	468	27	8	471	301	170	4	95	127	96	452
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	459	2,992	28	64	3,275	2,502	773	106	566	176	108	208
		Theft { ordinary	1,588	12,908	144	193	13,611	11,104	2,507	72	1,892	3,354	2,314	4,102
		Attempt ..	6	73	..	..	85	70	15	..	8	..	..	..
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	214	756	19	31	827	649	178	97	208	279	300	397
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	23	162	1	10	230	153	77	2	21	57	81	65
36	419 and 420	Cheating	133	444	17	28	460	309	151	23	127	63	63	125
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	51	295	22	21	340	162	178	1	66	636	400	1,920
38	461 and 462	Breaking closed receptacle	3	8	1	..	9	9	..	..	1	3	1	39
		Total ..	2,477	17,638	232	347	18,837	14,958	3,879	301	2,889	4,568	3,267	6,856
		Grand total ..	* 7,019	37,854	1,110	1,278	40,243	26,668	13,575	814	9,119	6,994	5,290	12,038

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1945 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1946.

STATEMENT AA.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1946.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation [columns (4) + (5)—(6)].	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases. Convicted.	True cases. Discharged or acquitted.	True cases. Not detected or apprehended.	True cases. Total true cases [columns (6)+(11) + (12) + (13)].	Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases [cols. (14) + 15)].
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289 and 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	18,546	221,477	..	240,023	2	1,085	20,714	214,381	2,775	94	217,250	6,624	6,097	223,874
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable *		10,079	126,968	59	136,988	135	1,153	19,793	111,801	1,879	359	114,098	24,874	23,543	138,972
3	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924 †		1,132	2,486	..	3,618	4	60	737	2,221	241	7	2,469	35	27	2,504
		Total ..	‡ 29,757	350,931	59	380,629	141	2,298	41,244	328,403	4,895	460	333,817	31,533	29,667	365,350

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest of their own motion.

† These cases are not all cognizable under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but they are shown in this statement for the sake of convenience.

‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1945 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1946.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number convicted.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number acquitted or discharged.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	3,434	110,456	396	..	221,964	218,637	3,327	11	5,100	4,281	6,620	813
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable		3,200	65,461	445	300	117,743	115,347	2,396	55	4,775	2,195	23,903	1,532
3	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924		397	1,708	1	28	2,473	2,221	252	154	347	38	32	22
		Total ..	* 7,031	177,625	842	328	342,180	336,205	5,975	220	10,222	6,514	30,555	2,367

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1945 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1946.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS D AND E.

STATEMENT D.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for 1946.

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of District Superintendents.	Number of Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of sub-inspectors.	Number of sergeants-major and sergeants.	Number of head constables including Havildars-Major.			Number of constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Chief Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Madras City	1	3	..	..	22	102	55	315	26	4	2,178	142	19	2,867
Northern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Vizagapatam North	..	..	..	..	6	39	6	87	..	..	748	..	..	886
	Vizagapatam South	..	1	..	..	4	32	9	91	..	..	733	..	..	870
	East Godavari	..	1	..	..	9	54	10	156	..	..	1,253	..	..	1,483
	West Godavari	..	1	..	..	5	30	6	81	..	..	573	..	..	696
	Kistna	..	1	..	..	6	40	11	124	..	..	899	..	..	1,081
	Guntur	..	1	..	..	9	52	9	134	..	..	1,002	..	..	1,207
	Nellore	..	1	..	..	9	60	7	126	..	..	897	..	..	1,100
	Total	1	6	..	..	48	307	58	799	..	..	6,105	..	..	7,324
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Kurnool	..	1	..	..	8	52	6	103	..	..	1,049	..	..	1,219
	Bellary	..	1	..	..	8	45	6	111	..	..	843	..	..	1,014
	Anantapur	..	1	..	..	8	51	7	106	..	..	945	..	..	1,118
	Cuddapah	..	1	..	..	7	46	7	104	..	..	934	..	..	1,099
	Chittoor	..	1	..	..	7	47	8	138	..	..	1,108	..	..	1,309
	Chingleput	..	1	..	..	7	56	9	153	..	..	1,033	..	..	1,259
	North Arcot	..	1	..	..	8	55	9	155	..	..	1,247	..	..	1,475
	Total	1	7	..	..	53	352	52	870	..	..	7,159	..	..	8,494
Western Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Salem	..	1	..	..	10	66	8	150	..	..	1,090	..	..	1,325
	Coimbatore	..	1	..	..	11	64	11	194	..	..	1,459	..	..	1,740
	The Nilgiris	..	1	..	..	3	15	5	47	..	..	327	..	..	398
	Malabar	..	1	..	..	12	72	11	195	..	..	1,574	..	..	1,865
	South Kanara	..	1	..	..	5	29	5	78	..	..	645	..	..	763
	Trichinopoly	..	1	..	..	8	55	11	157	..	..	1,218	..	..	1,450
	Total	1	6	..	..	49	301	51	821	..	..	6,313	..	..	7,542

Southern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	South Arcot	..	1	..	..	7	50	7	147	..	..	1,068	..	..	1,280
	Tanjore	..	1	..	..	10	62	7	161	..	..	1,267	..	..	1,508
	Madura, North	..	1	..	..	5	36	11	128	..	..	1,080	..	..	1,261
	Madura, South	..	..	..	..	4	29	..	44	..	..	497	..	..	574
	Ramnad	..	1	..	..	8	47	12	181	..	..	1,689	..	..	1,938
	Tinnevelly	..	1	..	..	10	59	8	187	..	..	1,673	..	..	1,938
	Total ..	1	5	..	..	44	283	45	848	..	..	7,274	..	..	8,500
Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Railway Police, Madras— M. & S. M. Railway Bengal-Nagpur Railway Nizam's State Railway	..	1	..	..	4	29	5	89	..	..	714	..	..	842
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly—South Indian Railway.	..	1	..	..	5	28	4	80	..	..	860	..	..	978
	Total ..	1	2	..	..	9	57	9	169	..	..	1,574	..	..	1,821
	Criminal Investigation Department	..	1	..	..	13	23	1	20	..	..	16	..	..	74
Training Schools	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, and Shorthand Bureau.	..	1	..	..	10	38	2	12	..	..	13	..	..	76
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	6	..	..	2	..	..	17
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	6	..	..	2	..	..	17
	Total ..	..	1	..	..	12	50	6	24	..	..	17	..	..	110
	Grand total ..	7	*33	32	42	250	1,475	(a) 288	3,866	26	4	30,636	142	19	36,810
	Temporary Additional Forces	1	7	..	47	83	257	14	1,011	..	..	4,505	..	..	5,925

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include the strengths, permanent and temporary, sanctioned for the Malabar Special Police.

(2) The sanctioned strength of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, has not been shown in this statement, as it has been treated as temporary addition to the permanent strength—vide G.O. No. 558, Public (Police), dated 30th October 1935.

* Excludes the Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and includes one District Superintendent of Police for deputation reserve.

(a) Includes 10 Sergeants of the undistributed reserve.

STATEMENT D—*concluded.*

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1946—*concluded.*

Ranges.	Districts.	Total cost of Force. (17)	Area of district in square miles. (18)	Population of district. (19)	Number of police stations. (20)	Number of outposts. (21)	Proportion of police. To area. (22)	Proportion of police. To population. (23)	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated. (24)	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force. (25)
	Chief Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City	..	30	777,481	24	2	0·01	271	54,478	19
Northern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam, North	..	.. }	.. }	31	2	.. }	.. }	7,596	9
	Vizagapatam, South	..	9,107	3,845,944	22	1	5·2	2,190	7,445	9
	East Godavari	..	5,779	2,076,840	40	2	3·9	1,400	16,575	11
	West Godavari	..	2,977	1,465,111	22	1	4·3	2,134	6,827	10
	Kistna	..	3,469	1,444,294	30	2	3·2	1,336	7,337	7
	Guntur	..	5,795	2,277,283	46	7	4·8	1,887	21,667	18
	Nellore	..	7,942	1,617,026	45	12	7·2	1,470	9,635	9
	Total ..	..	35,069	12,726,498	236	27	4·8	1,738	77,082	11
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kurnool	..	7,634	1,146,250	42	8	6·3	940	9,066	7
	Bellary	..	5,714	1,051,235	37	12	5·6	1,037	7,399	7
	Anantapur	..	6,734	1,171,419	40	7	6·0	1,048	8,866	8
	Cuddapah	..	5,923	1,056,507	37	8	5·4	961	13,193	12
	Chittoor	..	5,951	1,632,395	38	19	4·5	1,247	12,705	10
	Chingleput	..	3,074	1,823,955	37	12	2·4	1,451	6,010	5
	North Arcot	..	4,671	2,577,540	38	17	3·2	1,747	15,152	10
	Total ..	..	39,701	10,459,301	269	83	·4·7	1,247	72,391	9
Western Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Salem	..	7,073	2,869,226	48	11	5·3	2,165	18,012	14
	Coimbatore	..	7,121	2,809,648	44	23	4·1	1,615	19,276	11
	The Nilgiris	..	989	209,709	7	5	2·5	527	4,726	12
	Malabar	..	5,790	3,929,425	53	25	3·1	2,107	16,753	9
	South Kanara	..	4,045	1,523,516	20	7	5·6	1,997	3,663	5
	Trichinopoly	..	4,329	2,194,091	37	12	3·0	1,513	18,389	13
	Total ..	..	29,347	13,535,615	209	83	3·9	1,795	80,819	11

Southern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	4,205	2,608,753	48	6	3·3	2,038	15,522	12
	Tanjore	..	3,738	2,563,375	43	10	2·5	1,700	10,639	7
	Madura, North	..	4,883	2,446,601	26	4 }	2·7	1,333 {	36,223	29
	Madura, South	..	..	..	18	3 }			5,976	10
	Ramnad	..	4,851	1,979,643	38	11	2·5	1,021	11,137	6
	Tinnevelly	..	4,342	2,244,543	45	24	2·2	1,158	10,863	6
	Total ..	..	22,019	11,842,915	218	58	2·6	1,393	90,360	11
Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	Deputy Inspector-General, Railway Police, Madras—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M. & S.M. Railway .. .. .. } Bengal-Nagpur Railway .. .. .. } Nizam's State Railway .. .. .. }	..	..	..	22	28	..	..	6,325	8
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly—South Indian Railway.	..	..	..	23	22	..	..	14,914	15
	Total ..	..	..	..	45	50	..	..	21,239	12
	Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total ..	*4,25,26,513	126,166	49,341,810	1,001	303	3·4	1,340	396,369	11

* Represents the cost for the year 1946-47 excluding the final accounts for March 1947—vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 1460, Home (Judicial), dated 19th June 1918.

NOTE.—Columns (18), (19) and (22) of last year's statement have been deleted with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 3319, Home, dated 19th October 1946.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1946.

Range.	Districts.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the Force. Number of smooth bores ('476 and '410 muskets).	Armament of the Force. Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Men.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions court. Under Police Act. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions court. Under sections 330, 331 and 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions court. Under sections 330, 331 and 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions court. Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions court. Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Chief Office	1	..	1	..	245	462	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City	179	2,684	131	2,154	10	626	152	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Range.	Vizagapatam, North	51	835	49	765	279	466	58	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam	45	824	37	772	339	220	51	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East Godavari	73	1,409	67	1,301	387	359	86	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	West Godavari	41	654	40	642	125	263	49	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kistna	57	1,023	53	962	217	454	79	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Guntur	70	1,136	71	1,077	186	576	92	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nellore	76	1,023	75	968	124	463	88	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	413	6,904	392	6,487	1,657	2,801	503	2	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Range.	Kurnool	66	1,152	67	1,154	123	600	70	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bellary	59	954	61	948	93	481	64	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anantapur	66	1,051	64	1,041	155	568	72	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cuddapah	60	1,038	55	1,009	155	532	72	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Chittoor	62	1,246	59	1,211	186	468	76	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	72	1,186	58	1,186	155	581	79	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot	72	1,402	73	901	217	620	88	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	457	8,029	437	7,450	1,084	3,850	521	..	62	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Western Range.	Salem	84	1,240	81	1,193	158	709	95	..	16	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
	Coimbatore	86	1,653	84	1,515	67	709	92	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	The Nilgiris	23	374	20	249	61	188	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Malabar	95	1,769	86	1,568	35	556	107	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara	39	723	51	722	93	284	46	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Trichinopoly	74	1,375	59	1,262	217	674	126	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	401	7,134	381	6,509	631	3,120	487	..	50	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..

Southern Range.	South Arcot	64	1,215	63	1,014	156	432	106	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanjore	79	1,428	76	1,239	124	604	79	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Madura	52	1,208	51	1,170	94	482	72	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Madura	33	541	29	493	..	180	30	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramnad	67	1,870	73	1,527	171	437	98	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tinnevelly	77	1,860	80	1,821	155	591	85	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total ..	372	8,122	372	7,264	700	2,726	470	6	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rys. and the Crl.Invgn.Dept.	Railway Police, Madras	38	803	35	803	..	113	39	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly	37	940	33	938	..	146	36	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	75	1,743	68	1,741	..	259	75	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Criminal Investigation Department	37	36	30	34	..	..	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools.	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore ..	50	25	†135	24	7	403	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	9	8	23	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur ..	9	8	9	8	3	225	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	68	41	167	54	10	628	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total ..	* 2,013	34,693	1,979	31,693	‡4,337	14,472	2,434	8	263	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant District Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank . nor does it include the officers and men of the Malabar Special Police.

(2) Jamadars, head constables, head sowars, sowars and constables are shown as men.

(3) The difference in the actual strength of officers and men between this statement and the strength and armament statement is due to the adoption of revised figures since available.

(4) For purposes of this statement, sub-inspectors of Railway Police, and head constables of the C.I.D. who have been attached to districts, are shown against the Railway Police districts and the C.I.D. respectively, both under the sanctioned and actual strength.

(5) The sanctioned strength of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, is not shown in this statement, as it has now been treated as temporary addition to the permanent strength—Vide G.O. No. 558, Public (Police), dated 30th October 1935.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 10 sergeants.

† Includes 60 probationary sub-inspectors under training in the school.

‡ Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes

(i) 907 rifles Ross, 595 guns ·12 bore and 288 automatic weapons and D.P. Bren guns in districts.

(ii) 2,249 rifles, 197 revolvers, 18 Lewis machine guns, 66 Bren machine guns, 66 guns, Sten, 16 Bren guns D.P., 2 guns machine V.B., 16 machine guns Lewis D.P., and 5 Ross rifles with the Malabar Special Police and (iii) 255 smooth bore guns, 1 revolver and 2 rifles in Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore.

STATEMENT E—*concluded.*

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1946—*concluded.*

Ranges.	Districts.	Punishments—cont. Punished judicial by a magistrate or session Court—cont. Other offences. Officers. (20)	Punishments—cont. Punished judicial by a magistrate or session Court—cont. Other offences. Men. (21)	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion. (22)	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khilats, presents or money rewards. (23)	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Officers. (24)	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Men. (25)	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity. (26)	Number who have left the force during the year. By resignation without pension or gratuity. (27)	Number who have left the force during the year. By dismissal. (28)	Number who have left the force during the year. By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns. (29)	Number who have left the force during the year. By desertion. (30)	Number who have left the force during the year. By death. (31)	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital. (32)	Percentage on total actual strength of Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness. (33)	Percentage on total actual strength of Deaths. (34)
	Chief Office			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City	1	7	..	2,104	131	2,154	87	22	28	..	17	15	419·0	6·9	0·7
Northern Range.	Vizagapatam North	..	1	..	363	49	765	14	2	11	2	1	13	149·0	2·8	1·6
	Vizagapatam South	..	1	..	331	37	772	24	8	10	13	7	4	288·3	6·9	0·5
	East Godavari	..	2	..	502	67	1,270	26	6	5	10	..	13	67·8	3·6	0·9
	West Godavari	..	2	..	653	40	635	16	2	4	2	7	5	198·5	5·7	0·7
	Kistna	..	..	..	288	53	941	27	7	5	8	4	10	189·4	3·7	0·9
	Guntur	1	2	..	767	71	1,047	31	5	5	14	5	6	280·7	6·7	0·5
	Nellore	..	..	1	542	75	957	22	4	10	3	9	7	119·7	3·8	0·7
	Total	1	8	1	3,446	392	6,387	160	34	50	52	33	58	177·5	4·7	0·8
Central Range.	Kurnool	..	3	..	568	67	1,122	11	6	11	..	..	11	191·9	6·4	0·9
	Bellary	..	..	..	342	61	948	12	3	3	4	7	6	119·4	2·5	0·6
	Anantapur	..	..	..	507	64	1,036	11	1	7	1	..	5	60·0	1·8	0·5
	Cuddapah	..	1	..	471	55	1,009	27	7	12	22	2	1	263·7	0·9	0·1
	Chittoor	..	1	..	361	59	1,204	15	5	9	6	6	3	100·6	3·9	0·2
	Chingleput	..	1	..	480	58	1,185	28	14	11	4	8	9	186·5	4·8	0·7
	North Arcot	..	2	..	552	73	887	19	5	9	14	2	8	130·2	3·5	0·8
	Total	..	8	..	3,281	437	7,391	123	41	62	51	25	43	151·1	4·7	0·5
Western Range.	Salem	..	1	..	1,095	81	1,193	29	27	16	38	1	5	91·4	5·4	0·4
	Coimbatore	..	6	..	802	84	1,515	30	24	19	32	..	11	56·2	2·6	0·7
	The Nilgiris	..	1	..	325	20	249	6	4	1	..	..	2	69·9	6·7	0·7
	Malabar	..	..	..	1,631	86	1,567	68	15	9	8	3	13	113·2	6·1	0·8
	South Kanara	..	5	..	553	51	722	12	9	1	6	..	5	127·4	4·7	0·6
	Trichinopoly	..	1	..	1,055	59	1,262	28	12	4	68	9	9	64·7	4·2	0·7
	Total	..	14	..	5,461	381	6,508	173	91	50	152	13	45	86·4	4·6	0·7

Southern Range.	South Arcot	..	1	..	633	63	1,011	25	9	15	12	6	6	63·1	3·2	0·5
	Tanjore	..	2	..	1,150	76	1,238	17	9	9	20	7	9	141·6	5·5	0·7
	North Madura		9	..	569	51	1,170	24	9	13	35	4	3	75·0	2·8	0·2
	South Madura	..	..	..	376	29	493	10	8	7	25	2	3	44·4	1·7	0·6
	Ramnad	..	2	..	942	73	1,518	21	4	7	2	3	5	42·2	1·8	0·3
	Tinnevelly	..	..	2	550	80	1,821	35	15	9	21	5	10	71·1	2·5	0·5
	Total ..	..	14	2	4,220	372	7,251	132	54	60	115	27	36	74·9	0·3	0·5
Rys. and the Crl. Invgn. Dept.	Railway Police, Madras	..	1	..	394	35	803	11	6	15	22	1	7	55·1	1·4	0·8
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly	..	..	..	684	33	938	13	12	5	19	3	10	69·0	4·9	1·0
	Total ..	..	1	..	1,078	68	1,741	24	18	20	41	4	17	62·6	3·3	0·9
	Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	242	30	34	..	..	..	..	..	2	51·6	3·1	0·3
Training Schools.	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore ..	..	..	..	..	135	24	3	..	..	..	..	3	116·9	0·9	0·1
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	23	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	9	8	..	9	1	19	9	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	242	167	54	3	9	1	19	9	3	116·9	0·9	0·1
	Grand total ..	2	52	3	19,832	1,979	31,520	702	269	271	430	128	219	117·6	3·7	0·6

NOTE.—Columns (26) to (30) of last year's statement have been deleted with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 3319, Home, dated 19th October 1946.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1946.

PART I.

The Police Force.

1. **Personnel.**—I held charge as Commissioner of Police throughout the year except for four months from 25th April 1946 to 24th August 1946 when I went on leave and Mr. Colebrook was in charge.

The re-employment of Sri Rao Bahadur P. Munilal, as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, was terminated from 24th October 1946.

On the re-organization of Madras City Police Armed Reserve, one Assistant Commissioner of Police was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1183, Home, dated 16th April 1946 and Mr. A. J. Gover was posted as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Armed Reserve, Madras City Police, from the 15th May 1946 and he continued to be in charge to the end of the year.

. The officers who held charge of the various departments of the City during the year were—

Law and Order—	
Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Mr. S. W. W. Wright till 4th January 1946. Mr. J. R. LeFevre from 5th January 1946.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, North Subdivision.	Sri Rao Bahadur P. Munilal till 23rd October 1946. Sri Rao Sahib A. Sundaram Pillai from 24th October 1946.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, South Subdivision.	Sri Rao Sahib C. J. P. Pinto.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Armed Reserve.	Mr. A. J. Gover from 15th May 1946.
Crime and Intelligence—	
Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Sri A. V. Patro, B.A., M.R.S.L. (Lond.), M.B.E., till 31st March 1946. Sri Rao Bahadur P. K. Monnappa, B.A., I.P., from 1st April 1946.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime.	Khan Sahib Saiyid Zahiruddin Ahmed Sahib Bahadur.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Intelligence.	Sri Rao Sahib M. Srinivasa Acharya, B.A., B.L.
Traffic and Licensing—	
Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Mr. B. W. Lane, till 29th May 1946. Mr. A. R. Jakeman from 30th May 1946.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic.	Sri Rao Sahib M. Krishnamurthy Nayudu.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Transport.	Mr. O. J. Bosen.
Harbour—	
Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Sri Rao Sahib G. R. Devaraja Ayyangar, B.A.
Hospital—	
Medical Officer	Dr. K. S. Venkatachala Ayyar from 1st to 25th January 1946. Dr. P. A. Mathew from 26th January to 26th June 1946. Dr. D. Subramania Ayyar from 27th June to 11th July 1946. Dr. M. V. Kamath from 12th July to 19th July 1946. Dr. G. V. Satyanarayanamurthy from 20th July to 12th August 1946. Dr. R. Shanmugham Pillai from 13th August 1946.

2. **Strength—Permanent establishment.**—The sanctioned strength on 31st December 1946 was—

Inspectors 22; sergeants-major 5; sergeants 50; sub-inspectors 102; jamadars 2; head constables 339; police constables 2,320; daffadar 1; lance daffadars 3 and sowars 19.

While the actual strength was—

Inspectors 20; sergeants-major 5; sergeants 40; sub-inspectors 66; jamadar 1; head constables 324; police constables 2,402;* (1,429 permanent *plus* 810 temporary *plus* 193 in Central Recruits' School); daffadar 1; lance daffadars 2 and sowars 19.

Five Indian sergeants who were transferred from the mufassal temporarily against the permanent vacancies continued to remain in the City throughout the year. 15 ex-military Anglo-Indians have been selected as sergeants in 1946 and they are now undergoing training.

* The excess of 66 constables is against those on temporary duty as sub-inspectors, havildars-major and head constables.

Temporary establishment.—The sanctioned and actual strength of the temporary establishment on 31st December 1946 (excluding 8 platoons of Armed Reserve against which the companies of Malabar Special Police are retained) was—

	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Deputy Commissioner of Police	1	1
Assistant Commissioner of Police	1	1
Inspectors	2	2
Sergeants-major	1	1
Sergeants	3	..
Sub-inspectors	16	16
Havildars-major	9	5
Head constables	45	45
Police constables	91	30

3. **Recruitment.**—Enlistment was commenced from February 1946 and two hundred and eighty-two ex-service men were recruited till 31st December 1946. In spite of demobilization, difficulties in enlistment continued and the City Police was not up to sanctioned strength at the end of the year, and the recruits on the whole were a very poor lot.

4. **Casualties.**—The following statement shows the casualties for the last three years:—

	1944.	1945.	1946.
Retired	57	78	87
Dismissed or removed	29	15	28
Discharged	2	22	17
Resigned	8	11	22
Died	14	23	15

5. **Hospital—Health of the Force.**—The number of admissions into hospital was 9,575 during the year as against 8,624 in the year 1945. The daily average of men attending the hospital was 140·19 as against 148·73 in 1945.

There was no epidemic disease during the year. Preventive inoculation against cholera was done in the dispensary.

The health of the Force, on the whole, was well maintained. The general factors which contributed to the rise in sick rates in previous years such as high cost of living, dearth of foodstuffs and consequent malnutrition were in evidence this year too.

The common diseases treated were malaria, influenza and other fevers, stomach complaints, respiratory diseases, eye defects, skin disease and venereal diseases.

The usual biennial medical examination was conducted by the Police Medical Officer and those who were found to be suffering from eye defects, hernia, hydrocele and other diseases were given special treatment in the City hospitals.

Police Medical Officer's Department.—In addition to the City Police, the Police Medical Officer as usual examined and treated the members of the Madras Fire Service, Railway Police and the Malabar Special Police.

A total number of 986 cases were admitted into the City Government Hospitals as against 1,232 in the year 1945.

Invalidation certificate.—Six head constables and twenty police constables were invalided out of service during the year.

Age certificate.—Three hundred and sixty-three certificates were issued under the Madras Children Act, 1920, as compared with 334 last year.

6. **Discipline and appeals—Discipline.**—The discipline of the force continued to remain at a high standard. The following are the figures of punishments:—

Nature.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Blackmark	378	589	466
Deferred blackmark	107	218	109
Reduction	35	35	27
Censure	18	31	15
Dismissal and removal	31	37	28

Appeals.—There were 90 appeals in 1946 as against 51 in 1945. Punishments were confirmed in 64 cases, modified in 2, cancelled in 7 and are under consideration in 17 cases.

Judicial punishments.—Four constables were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code.

7. **Titles and rewards.**—The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on Sri Rao Sahib A. Sundaram Pillai, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, Madras and Sri Rao Sahib V. K. Viraraghavachari, Manager, Office of the Commissioner of Police (retired).

Indian Police Medal for meritorious service was awarded to—(1) Sri Rao Sahib M. Srinivasa Acharya, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Intelligence Section and (2) Mr. O. J. Bosen, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Transport.

A comparative statement showing the money rewards granted during the last two years is furnished below :—

	1945.		1946.	
——	Number of persons.	Amount. RS.	Number of persons.	Amount. RS.
Money rewards to police officers.	792	2,263	2,104	7,805*
Money rewards to private individuals.	319	1,090	363	2,055*

The details of rankwar police officials granted money rewards during the last two years are given below :—

	1945.	1946.
Inspectors	..	1
Sergeants	2	11
Sub-inspectors	8	60
Head constables	238	504
Police constables	544	1,528

8. **General Provident Fund.**—The percentage of subscribers was 85·1 as against 87·0 in 1945. The fall in the percentage is due to the large number of recruits enlisted during the year who are not yet subscribing to the Fund. Details rankwar are furnished below :—

	1944.	1945.	1946.
Inspectors	15	16	20
Sergeants-major and sergeants ..	46	46	45
Sub-inspectors	72	73	66
Head constables	261	270	321
Police constables	1,815	1,552	1,839
Total ..	2,209	1,957	2,291

The constabulary appreciate the benefits of the General Provident Fund and more members are now joining the Fund.

9. **Co-operative Societies and Polish Fund—Co-operative Societies.**—The City Police Officials' Co-operative Society and the Constables' Co-operative Society recorded another year's good work. The statistics relating to the two societies are furnished below :—

	Officers' Co-operative Society.	Constables' Co-operative Society.
1 Number of members	163	1,599
	RS.	RS. A. P.
2 Share capital	13,350	37,385 0 0
3 Reserve fund	6,205	6,696 15 0
4 Deposits with the society ..	5,732	376 0 0
5 Loans issued	57,909	1,34,031 0 0
6 Dividend declared for the co-operative year.	2 per cent.	Not yet declared.

Polish Fund.—The Polish Fund has been working satisfactorily. The profits for the year amounted to Rs. 839–7–0 while the capital at the end of the year was Rs. 1,486–9–10. The fund has been of very considerable value to the members of the Force enabling them to obtain a number of articles at fair prices.

10. **Cost.**—The total cost of the City Police Force was Rs. 23,89,600 as against Rs. 21,54,286 in 1945.

11. **Housing the Force.**—The police officers and men of the Madras City Police *permanent establishment* remaining still to be housed are shown below :—

	Inspectors.	Sergeants-major.	Sergeants.	Sub-inspectors.	Jamadars.	Head constables.	Police constable.	Daffadars.	Lance daffadars.	Sowars.
Total sanctioned strength.	22	5	50	102	2	339	2,320	1	3	19
Quarters available.	8*	5*	21	19	..	205	1,138	..	..	..
Still to be housed.	14	..	29	83	2	134	1,182	1	3	19

* The Inspectors' quarters converted into quarters for 2 sergeants have been re-allotted to 1 Inspector and 1 sergeant-major.

The housing position has progressively deteriorated during the year. Government quarters are available for less than 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength of the Force, the remainder having to secure rented accommodation. At the same time rental for private quarters has shown a marked increase and the allowance to officers and men to secure such accommodition is inadequate, and has to be supplemented from their own pocket. The position has become worse as landlords have resorted to eviction and enhancement of rent under the Rent Control Act. Efforts to increase the number of Government quarters by building, etc., have met with no success owing to (1) non-availability of land and (2) delay regarding the preparation of estimates and sanction of work and (3) consideration of a modified type design. Considerable discontentment has been caused as a result of the housing shortage which I must emphasize is adversely affecting the morale and efficiency of the Force.

12. **Armed Reserve.**—The Armed Reserve continued to do bandobast duties at strikes, processions and meetings.

Following the increase in the strength sanctioned, the Armed Reserve was re-organized into 9 platoons and a Headquarters Wing. An additional Sergeant-Major and Assistant Commissioner have been appointed and the Reserve was brought [illegible] degree of efficiency.

The Armed Reserve has been augmented by three compa[illegible] Malabar Special Police.

The City Police sports were held in the Corporation Stadium o[illegible] 2nd January 1947 after a lapse of five years and keen competition was witnessed.

The Reserve entered for the Stevenson Shield competition attaining second place in the Presidency beaten by the very small fraction, of ·02, which is very creditable to the Madras City Police Armed Reserve.

Two non-commissioned officers attended a course with the Malabar Special Police in bayonet training. Unarmed combat is being taught in the Reserve.

Malabar Special Police continued to do duties with the City Armed Reserve and afforded them relief. They have carried out their duties very satisfactorily. About 200 men following advice from the headquarters in Malabar however caused trouble in April 1946 and struck work. They were disbanded. The discipline of the Force was otherwise good.

Presidency General Reserves from Chittoor, Salem, Anantapur, Nellore, Guntur and North Arcot were drafted to the City occasionally as reinforcements to cope with the extra work involved on account of the various strikes and disturbances which occurred during the year.

Tear Smoke Squad.—Since 1943 up to the present, 104 personnel of the Armed Reserve have been trained in Tear Smoke out of which 20 have since been transferred to divisions and Motor Transport or dismissed.

There was one successful operation when tear smoke was used against a crowd at Triplicane Beach in August 1946—a detailed report was already sent to Chief Office. Casualties to squad or crowd was nil.

13. **Mounted Branch.**—No remounts were purchased during the year. The strength of the horses was 25.

Stable management.—The standard of stable management continues to be good. As usual the Sowar Troop was employed on bandobast at large and important meetings, processions and festivals. Horses and stables were inspected every quarter by the Veterinary Surgeon who testified to the good upkeep of the horses and stables generally.

14. **Motor transport.**—The motor ambulance has gone into disrepair and the question of replacing it by a new one is under consideration. Owing to the availability of the Fire Services ambulance for hire by the public there was not much demand for the police ambulance and the amount collected on this account during the year was only Rs. 10–12–0. Nineteen more motor lorries were allotted to the City Police. The lorries as usual proved useful for taking parties of men for bandobast and patrol duties, transporting prisoners and urgent bandobast work. The average running cost per mile for each vehicle was Re. 0–7–10.

15. **General licences.**—

Arms Act.	1945.	1946.
Licences to import arms and military stores (Form II).	15	44
Licences to import arms and military stores (Form III).	5	..
Licences to export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV).	1	11
Licences to export by land or river, arms or ammunition (Form VI).	..	..
Licences to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII).	261	325
Licences to manufacture, sell or keep for sale arms or ammunition (Form IX).	10	12
Licences to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	31	37
Licences for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XIII).	3	3
Licences to possess firearms (Form XIV) ..	30	34
Licences to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XIV).	72	35
Licences for the possession and use for the purposes of target, etc. (Form XV).	1	1
Licences to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	1,627	1,572
Licences to go armed on a journey (Form XX) ..	..	2
Temporary licences for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journeying from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	7	119
Sales of arms and ammunition verified	1,168	1,326
Licences to import explosives (Form F)	8	4
General licences to transport explosives (Form G).	9	21
Poisons Act.		
Licences to possess and sell poisons	123	125
City Police Act.		
Licences for hotels, eating and boarding houses, etc.	1,519	1,752
Licences for toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	160	161
General licences for music and religious institutions.	168	168
Occasional licences to sell foreign liquor	5	15
Licences for gymnasium, licences for places of public resort.	79	81
Other music licences	3,038	3,013

* Increase due to—
(1) the grant of over Rs. 1,000 in the sensational Lakshmikantham murder case, and
(2) a more liberal grant of rewards to encourage good work.

Cinematograph Act.	1945.	1946.
Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres.	23	23
Number of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	22	34
Number of duplicate certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	85	120
Petroleum Act.		
Licences to possess carbide of calcium (Form B).	..	..
Licences to store dangerous petroleum [not more than 50 gallons (Form I)].	48	47
Licences to import dangerous petroleum [not more than 60 gallons (Form B)].	..	..
Licences to store non-dangerous petroleum [not more than 5,000 gallons (Form J)].	1	1
Hackney Carriage Act.		
Total number of hackney carriages registered ..	1,055	1,217
Total number of rickshaws	4,216	5,010
Total number of drivers' licences issued	1,203	1,315
Total number of rickshawmen's licences issued.	7,187	7,000
Explosives Act.		
Licences to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form I).	..	..
Licences to possess and sell manufactured fireworks gunpowder.	58	86
Licences to possess explosives generally (Form J).	..	..
Lunacy Act.		
Total number of mentally defective persons sent to the Mental Hospital.	226	134

16. **Harbour Police.**—The Harbour began to resume normal working during the year but heavy passenger traffic from Burma and the Far East coupled with frequent troop movements and the handling of a large number of grain ships, kept the Harbour Police actively engaged throughout the year. Repatriation of Indian nationals from Malaya and the Far East and the free booking of passengers to and from Rangoon and Singapore resulted in frequent embarkations and disembarkations of large contingents of passengers. The baggage examination of their luggage naturally took long hours by the Customs authorities and strong police parties had to be detailed on all occasions to control and marshal the crowds. The present passenger accommodation for dealing with such heavy traffic is inadequate and the question of providing additional accommodation and facilities is receiving the attention of the Port Trust authorities. Practically all the life convicts from the Andamans and Nicobar Islands arrived in batches and in close co-operation with the Protector of Emigrants and his staff, they were all received and sent to their respective native homes in India.

The general strike fever which was widely prevalent during the year, did not seriously affect the harbour, and dock labour worked fairly smoothly during the year except for a lightning strike of the casual coolies for three days in November. Taking advantage of the presence of a large number of grainships in the Harbour, the stevedoring coolies went on strike on 13th November 1946 claiming higher wages. Communist leaders, who were responsible for the agitation, took up their cause and organized processions and meetings but the strike passed off peacefully and normal work was resumed after three days. The communist sponsored union of Binny's Beach Engineering Works kept the Harbour Police always on the alert and their activities regarding strikes, etc., had to be kept under close watch. On the day of the general strike in Madras on 25th February 1946 when the whole of the City was affected, the Harbour alone worked throughout the day and very commendable work was done by the Harbour Police in promptly dispersing large bodies of demonstrators who made more than one attempt to enter the docks and disrupt the labourers.

Resumption of passenger traffic to Burma and the Far East brought in large scale attempts to smuggle opium, piecegoods and drugs necessitating a very close watch at all times particularly during embarkations and twenty cases of smuggling of opium and a few others under other heads were detected. The launch and boat crew attached to the Harbour Police have been co-operating very closely with the police and performed excellent work particularly in the matter of checking smuggling of opium. On 23rd October 1946 a row boat overloaded with 35 coolies proceeding to a ship in the moorings capsized and the crew of the police launch on duty did excellent work in rescuing all but one. All the members of the crew were suitably rewarded.

The Harbour Pass Office was closed on 1st June 1946 and the issue of passes and tokens was taken over by the Port Trust. The anti-sabotage watch on ships and vulnerable points inside the Harbour done by the Malabar Special Police, was discontinued after the Port was declared a non-protected area in June 1946.

Crime.—Due to increased shipping activities, crime work continues to be heavy though there is a slight fall in the volume when compared with last year. This fall is attributable partly to the stoppage of military cargo and partly to the disbandoning of the stevedore battalion coolies who were largely responsible for pilfering, particularly on board ships. Figures under this head decreased from 71 in 1945 to 34 this year. The continuity of unfavourable economic conditions and the difficulty of obtaining commodities in the open market and the presence of a large number of all kinds of consumer goods and articles in the sheds inside the Habour led to on increase from 77 thefts in 1945 to 103 in 1946. Out of 234 cases which ended in conviction in courts, employees of the Port Trust were concerned in 35 cases and casual coolies in the majority of the remainder.

In the absence of any vetting system, a number of old offenders gain admission into the Harbour as temporary gang coolies and commit offences. In fifteen of the convicted cases last year, such offenders were spotted and booked with enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code. Investigation in most of the offences on board ships and from inside the sheds of the Harbour has disclosed that the fishermen of Kasimode and Palmyra Depots are responsible for most of the thefts. Good preventive work was turned out by the police both at the gates and inside the Harbour and 207 preventive arrests were made of which all but 7 ended in conviction in courts—95 under section 65, Act III of 1888, 5 under Defence of India Rules and the rest for thefts. Commendable work was done in a case in which a loaded revolver was stolen from the cabin of a ship on the night of 17th November 1946. The sub-inspector on night duty at the station made prompt arrangements for a thorough combing of the whole of the Harbour and succeeded in arresting the culprit with the property intact. Detection of property offences was maintained at the same high level as in 1945—80%.

Cordial relationship was maintained with the Port Trust, Customs and other services.

PART II.

Crime.

17. * The following are the figures for crime for the past three years :—

Offences.	Year.	Cases. Reported.	Cases. True.	Persons. Tried.	Persons. Convicted.	Property. Lost. RS.	Property. Recovered. RS.
Total Crimes.							
Classes I to V—Statement A (Police)— Offence under the Indian Penal Code ..	1944	4,183	3,801	1,697	1,411	5,16,099	1,42,664
	1945	3,477	3,077	1,841	1,520	3,40,833	75,627
	1946	4,171	3,958	2,139	1,910	4,48,320	1,39,364
Grave crime.							
Murder	1944	9	8	3	1	..	..
	1945	8	7	27	13	..	..
	1946	18	18	20	8	..	..
Dacoity	1944	5	2	7	7	30	15
	1945	2	..	..	..	..	..
	1946	8	4	6	..	605	..
Robbery	1944	34	18	15	10	1,719	322
	1945	42	21	22	20	5,467	3,840
	1946	59	40	23	16	5,664	1,387
House-breaking and lurking house trespass.	1944	436	424	138	115	69,611	6,965
	1945	277	265	160	151	87,949	10,665
	1946	332	316	158	148	1,17,760	25,850
Cattle theft	1944	17	12	10	10	1,004	652
	1945	9	9	8	7	805	665
	1946	34	34	26	24	3,775	2,265
Theft (ordinary)	1944	2,927	2,730	1,070	986	2,76,684	97,246
	1945	2,455	2,198	1,050	977	2,09,502	49,509
	1946	2,787	2,711	1,306	1,276	2,73,120	96,320

	1944.	1945.	1946.
Total cognizable crime	3,883	3,168	4,051
Total reported to police	3,801	3,077	3,958
Grave crime	3,193	2,500	3,123
Cases reported direct to courts ..	82	91	93

* The figures of crime given in this part exclude magistrates' cases.

Crime.—The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code excluding those under special and local laws was 3,958 during 1946 as against 3,077 in 1945 and 3,801 in 1944.

The increase in crime was only to be expected in the immediate post-war period, as the cost of living remained high and there was large scale unemployment owing to demobilization. In fact a number of demobilized persons were found responsible for offences during the year.

The increased attention paid to preventive work and the greater vigilance maintained in watching known criminals and the vigorous efforts made to investigate cases reported, have kept crime within reasonable limits and a further improvement was effected in the already high percentage of detection attained by the City Police. Of the 3,958 cases reported during the year, 3,238 were disposed of. Investigation was refused in 57 cases. Of 3,231 cases actually investigated, 1,703 cases ended in conviction—a percentage of 52·7 cases detected as against 45·4 in 1945. This figure is in fact a record for the City Police. Out of the 502 cases pending at the end of the previous year, 133 ended in conviction during the year. The scheme of partial decentralization of the Crime Branch with detective staffs attached to stations has proved very successful.

18. Cases in which investigation was refused under section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code—

Year.	Total number of cases reported classes I to V of Statement A.	Cases dealt with under section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage.
1944	4,183	7	0·17
1945	3,477	3	0·19
1946	4,171	57	1·36

Theft (ordinary).

1944	2,927	7	0·24
1945	2,461	2	0·08
1946	2,805	57	2·03

Due attention was paid to see that this provision of law was used with discretion.

19. Murder.—Eighteen cases of murder were reported during the year. Motives for crime in the cases were as below :—

Communal feeling	2
Public frenzy due to children kidnapping scare.	2
Other causes	14
Total ..	18

Of the 18 cases, 7 ended in conviction, 2 were acquitted, 5 undetected and 4 pending investigation and trial at the end of the year.

20. Robbery.—There were 40* cases of robbery as against 21 cases of last year. Sixteen cases ended in conviction and 9 are pending trial. In 3 cases, all in military camps, a West African military deserter was found responsible. He was arrested and handed over to the military authorities. In most other cases, local rowdies were responsible for assaulting unwary pedestrians and relieving them of their cash. Vigorous action taken against known rowdies has to a considerable extent brought this kind of offence under control.

Dacoity	4 cases.
Classification—Highways	4

* Classification—

Houses	4
Highways	36
Total ..	40

21. House-breakings.—Three hundred and sixteen cases were reported during the year as against 265 of the previous year. Of these, 148 cases ended in conviction, 12 cases are pending trial and 30 are under investigation. There were no organized criminal gangs at work but mostly local criminals were found responsible for the bulk of the house-breakings.

22. Cattle-thefts.—There has been an appreciable increase of crime under this head. Thirty-four cases were reported during the year as against 9 in 1945. Twenty-four cases ended in conviction. The increase is mainly due to the exorbitant increase in the prices of beef and mutton.

23. Other thefts.—Two thousand seven hundred and eleven cases including 95 jewel thefts and 197 cycle thefts were reported as against 2,198 in 1945. One thousand and sixty-two ended in conviction and 417 were pending disposal at the end of the year.

24. Property lost and recovered.—

Offences.	Number of cases.		Amount of	
	Property lost.	Property recovered.	Property lost.	Property recovered.
			RS.	RS.
House-breakings ..	283	114	1,17,760	25,850
Other thefts	2,688	1,300	2,76,895	98,585
Robbery	40	16	5,664	1,387
Criminal breach of trust.	147	67	47,396	13,542
Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	1	..	..
Dacoity	4	..	605	..
Total ..	3,142	1,508	4,48,320	1,39,364

A comparative statement for the last three years is given below :—

Year.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	
1944	5,16,099	1,42,664	27·6
1945	3,40,833	75,627	22·2
1946	4,48,320	1,39,364	32·2

25. Results in cases prosecuted.—Two thousand and three cases excluding those under nuisance and special and local laws were brought to trial, of which 1,836 ended in conviction. In these, 2,139 persons were tried and 1,910 were convicted, the percentage being 89·3. Of the 52,489 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted by the police under the Indian Penal Code, nuisance and special and local laws, 50,921, i.e., 97·1 per cent ended in conviction.

26. Prosecuting staff.—Prosecuting staff conducted prosecutions in 5,662 cases as against 5,045 and 5,124, i.e., 90·5 per cent ended in conviction.

27. False cases.—Seventy cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false as against 38 in 1945. The complainants in 6 cases were prosecuted.

28. Escapes.—Ten prisoners escaped from police custody, of whom 6 were recaptured. One police officer was prosecuted and 5 dealt with departmentally.

29. Cases referred by magistrates.—Ninety-three cases were referred by magistrates to the police during the year for investigation under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 36 cases of last year.

30. Prevention.—Under the preventive sections, 1,786 persons were arrested during the year as against 1,049 persons in 1945. Five hundred and seventeen were convicted under 64 and 65, City Police Act, as against 301 in 1945. Sixty persons were bound over under the security sections as against 18 in 1945. One hundred and seventy-nine persons were sentenced to enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 171 in 1945.

31. Nuisance and obstruction cases.—Vigorous action was taken against nuisance and obstruction during the year. The following are the figures :—

	1945.	1946.
Cases under sections 71, 72 and 73, City Police Act.	22,998	40,450
Cases under other sections of City Police Act.	9,397	10,857
Total ..	32,395	51,307

The average fine per person in obstruction cases was Rs. 1–14–9 and in nuisance cases Re. 1–2–2 as against Rs. 1–11–2 and Re. 1–4–6 respectively in 1945. These fines are obviously not deterrent. The question of confiscating goods exposed for sale by hawkers on pavement is being taken up with courts.

Cases of drunkenness and disorderly behaviour.—Statistics of arrests and convictions for drunkenness are given below :—

Years.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1945	3,604	97	3,496	90
1946	3,904	85	3,779	81

32. Rowdyism.—One thousand and ninety-nine rowdies were bound over under the security sections as against 295 in 1945.

Opium and gambling dens—Gambling dens.—Hundred and fifty-five dens were successfully raided as against eighty-seven in 1945. The average fine per case was Rs. 117–5–10 as against Rs. 107–4–10 in the previous year. The average fine per person was Rs. 16–12–7 as against Rs. 13–15–8 in 1945.

Street gambling.—Eight hundred and fifty-three cases ended in conviction as against 532 in 1945. The number of persons convicted was 2,865 as against 1,764 in 1945. The average fine was Rs. 13–15–6 per case as compared with Rs. 14–2–9 in 1945. The average fine per person was Rs. 4–2–6 as against Rs. 4–4–1 in 1945.

Bucket shops.—Fifty-eight raids were conducted during the year as against 54 in 1945 and 64 persons were convicted as against 44 in 1945. The average fine per case was Rs. 157–0–8 as against Rs. 80–3–9 in 1945. The average fine per person was Rs. 107–15–6 as against Rs. 60 in 1945. Thirteen persons were sentenced to imprisonment as against ten in 1945.

33. **Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.**—The campaign against brothels was continued during the year. Twelve brothels were successfully raided in 1946 as against two in 1945. Two hundred and thirty-eight prostitutes were rounded up of whom 226 were convicted during the year as against 408 charged in 1945, of whom 404 were convicted. Owing to the demobilization of the fighting services, street prostitution considerably decreased. Eighteen women and two girls were rescued during the year as against three women in 1945. All of them were sent to the Rescue Home. The Madras Vigilance Association continued to do useful work.

34. **Criminal Tribes Act.**—During the year there was no registration of any one under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Eight notified tribe members were removed from the register for death and eight for old age and good conduct during the year. The details of the criminal tribes members in the City on 31st December 1946 are as follows :—

Serial number and criminal tribes members (tribewar).	Males.	Females.
1 Madras City Koravars	169	18
2 Madras City Jogis	18	1
3 Madras City Yenadis	14	..
4 Chingleput Adi-Dravidas	2	..
5 Chingleput Kaloddars	5	..
6 Chingleput Koravars	2	1
7 Chittoor Koravars	3	..
8 Chittoor Dongadasari	..	1
9 Chittoor Erukulas	4	..
10 South Arcot Irulas	1	..
11 South Arcot Kepmaris	..	1
12 South Arcot Veppur Adi-Dravidas ..	7	..
13 North Arcot Sakkaratamadai Koravars.	17	..
14 Ponneri Koravars	8	..
15 Uppu Koravars	2	..
16 Dubbai Koravar	1	..
17 Nellore Dongadasaris	1	..
18 Trichinopoly Thogamalai Kepmaris ..	2	..
19 Salem Koravars	1	..
20 Thottia Naick	..	1
21 Cuddapah Dongadasari	2	1
Total ..	259	24

Of the total number of the notified tribe members in the City, 10 were in jail, 15 out of view, and 57 exempted from reporting under rules 18 and 22 of Criminal Tribes Rules. Of the rest, 8 members are under obligations to report while the remaining 201 are enjoying abeyance. During the year, abeyance was granted to 68 members and cancelled in the case of 69 members for bad conduct. Eleven members were convicted for offences under other laws, 6 members were warned for violating the conditions imposed on them while prosecutions were launched under the Criminal Tribes Act against 11 members and all were convicted.

35. **Crime record section.**—On 31st December 1946, the total number of histories maintained in the Record section is as follows :—

1. City resident criminals	898
2. Chingleput district criminals	51
3. Other district criminals	83
Total ..	1,032

Of the 898 resident criminals of the City, 798 were active and 100 inactive. During the year, 95 new histories were opened and 2 discarded history-sheeted persons brought into the active list. There were 6 fresh arrivals from outside and 1 transferred out of the City. Nineteen histories were destroyed on account of death, etc., and 25 discarded during the year.

Out of the 798 active history-sheeted bad characters, 273 are out of view on 31st December 1946. During the year 1,174 ex-convicts were added to the blockwar list and 1,659 conviction memos. were prepared and dealt with.

Seven hundred and sixty-five bad character rolls of convicts in the City were sent out to districts and 783 bad character rolls were received from the mufassal and dealt with.

The total number of index cards under all classifications was 20,590. Two thousand two hundred and forty-one new cards were opened during the year and 116 cards were eliminated during the year.

The total number of General Information files at the end of the year is 818. Twenty-eight new ones were added during the year. One thousand five hundred and eight finger-print slips were sent to the Finger Print Bureau for record.

36. **Photographic section.**—Two thousand three hundred and forty-two photographs of bad characters and other individuals were taken during the year and 2,163 copies were supplied to different sections; scenes of accidents in 19 Traffic cases and 2 other accident cases were photographed. In 16 cases including 14 cases of burglaries, finger prints on articles at the scenes of offences were taken, developed and sent for comparison.

37. **Intelligence section.**—The temporary increase in the strength of the Intelligence section that was sanctioned in 1943 consequent on the re-organization of Intelligence section was made permanent during the year. All plain clothes men from vulnerable points were withdrawn during the year.

Eleven thousand four hundred and seventy-six currents were dealt with in 1946 as against 13,040 in the previous year.

Political meetings, etc.—In 1946, 185 political meetings and 338 labour meetings as against 236 and 361 respectively in the previous year were attended by shorthand sub-inspectors and proceedings were recorded and reported. Seven political conferences and 2 labour conferences as against 6 and 12 in 1945 were held during the year.

Press work.—As usual, particulars were furnished to Government regarding newly started and revived journals and their editors and publishers and keepers of the presses; newspapers and periodicals were checked and particulars necessary for the compilation of annual returns were supplied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

PART III.

Traffic Department.

38. **Staff.**—Consequent on the abolition of the Motor Transport Control Orders, the strength of the Transport section of the Traffic department was reduced to one head constable and one constable from July 1946. The post of an additional Assistant Commissioner of Police was made permanent on account of the increase in traffic work.

The period of retention of the temporary additional strength of 11 head constables sanctioned for out-door work was extended by one year. These head constables proved most useful in supervising and improving the turn out and work of the constables in traffic control. The additional Inspector sanctioned for the supervision of investigation work in traffic accidents was made permanent during the year. Compulsory insurance which came into effect towards the middle of 1946 has thrown extra work on the Traffic Investigation staff as a result of the recent orders of the Government empowering the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, to be the liaison officer between the parties and the insurance companies.

Propaganda.—A special staff of one sub-inspector, one head constable and two constables have been sanctioned for propaganda work. This staff in addition to doing propaganda on the road has been given a set programme to visit all educational institutions in the City at regular intervals and hold classes for boys and girls in both Tamil and Telugu. Besides the propaganda van, two other station waggons provided for the use of the Traffic Investigation staff have also been provided with loud speaker equipment which are put to use by the Investigation staff when out on the road. Besides these vehicles three sergeants-major and two sergeants have been provided with 5 Austin cars for controlling traffic on the road. An 'Ardente' loud speaker equipment to be fitted to an Austin car in charge of a sergeant-major has been ordered to call the attention of defaulting motorists on the road.

39. **Accidents.**—Two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine accidents were recorded during the year, of which 45 proved fatal as compared with 2,286 in 1945 of which 65 were fatal. As usual, in the majority of cases pedestrians were the victims and in most cases were themselves to blame. Military vehicles were involved in 634 cases of which 19 were fatal as against 1,105 and 39 respectively in 1945. The year showed a very slight increase in the total number of accidents but a marked decrease in the accidents in which War Department vehicles were involved, the number of military vehicles having decreased. Inefficiency of brakes on tram cars and carelessness on the part of pedestrians and cyclists contributed to a major portion of these accidents. Three thousand one hundred and eighty pedestrians were prosecuted under rule 44 of the Motor Traffic Rules for jay-walking. A sum of Rs. 19,601 in all was paid as compensation to the victims in accidents. Two hundred and ninety-six cases were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Statement of areas of accidents and the persons responsible for them are given below :—

Areas where accidents are heavier.

	1945.	1946.
1 Mount Road	364	390
2 Poonamallee High Road	176	195
3 China Bazaar Road	58	62
4 General Hospital Road	168	96
5 North Beach Road	80	97
6 Wall Tax Road	96	91
7 Fort Road	32	54
8 Broadway	96	61
Total ..	1,070	1,046
9 Straight road	790	..
10 Road junction	224	368
11 Cross roads	145	190
12 Places controlled by Police on traffic signal.	155	128
Total ..	1,314	686

Persons responsible.

	1945.	1946.
1 Pedestrians	598	614
2 Drivers of motor vehicles	950	1,272
3 Drivers of other vehicles	253	380
4 Pedal cyclists	168	235
5 Passengers	40	78
Total ..	2,009	2,579

Causes.—(*a*) *Pedestrians.*

	1945.	1946.
1 Running and crossing	405	521
2 Walking on the roadway	175	133
3 Playing	31	26
4 Confused by traffic	9	4
5 Sleeping, sitting and standing	34	9
6 Drunkenness	7	9
7 Defective hearing	5	3
8 Defective vision	1	..
Total ..	667	705

(*b*) *Motor vehicles.*

	1945.	1946.
1 Negligent (high speed, careless) driving ..	364	435
2 Overtaking negligently and cutting in or out	448	346
3 Under the influence of liquor	11	8
4 Emerging from side street	59	57
5 Following vehicles too closely	35	58
6 Bad reversing	56	45
7 Swerving in front of moving vehicles or turning into side streets	40	25
8 Defective mechanism, brakes, steering, etc.	15	20
9 Sudden application of brakes	6	9
10 Disobeying traffic signals	42	42
11 Careless parking	9	22
12 Inadequate clearance	5	..
13 Rounding corners on wrong sides	21	..
14 Disregarding offside rule	15	..
15 Offside parking	7	..
16 Driving on wrong side	49	..
Total ..	1,173	1,067

(*c*) *Other vehicles.*

	1945.	1946.
1 Rickshaws	63	80
2 Hand carts	75	92
3 Bullock carts	64	70
4 Jutkas	51	65
5 Tram cars	32	239
6 Trolly carts	2	..
Total	287	546

(*d*) *Pedal cyclists.*

	1945.	1946.
1 Negligent (high speed, inattentive and careless) riding	56	95
2 Emerging from side street	35	32
3 Turning in front of or behind vehicles without signals	32	27
4 Overtaking or cutting in front	36	30
5 Disobeying traffic signals	25	15
6 Inefficient brakes	3	7
7 Rounding corners on wrong side	5	..
8 Riding on the wrong side of the road.. ..	23	..
9 Inefficient brakes	3	..
10 Confused by traffic	5	..
Total ..	223	206

(*e*) *Passengers.*

	1945.	1946.
1 Mounting or alighting from moving tram cars.	14	51
2 Mounting or alighting from moving buses ..	12	13
3 Mounting or alighting from moving lorries ..	7	11
4 Stealing ride on motor vehicles	3	..
Total ..	36	75

Peak period of accidents.

Time.	Percentage of accidents reported. 1945.	1946.
12 midnight to 6 a.m.	2·8	2·6
6 a.m. to 9 a.m.	8·2	9·8
9 a.m. to 12 noon	26·5	19·6
12 noon to 3 p.m.	18·5	18·7
3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	24·2	21·2
6 p.m. to 9 p.m.	14·8	20·2
9 p.m. to 12 midnight	5·0	7·9
Total ..	100·0	100·0

Statement of cases charged in accidents.

	1945.	1946.
1 Cars	95	235
2 Taxis	22	14
3 Buses	66	45
4 Delivery vans	15	10
5 Lorries	136	113
6 Motor cycles	5	8
7 Tram cars	17	12
8 Jutkas	17	17
[illegible] Bullock carts	19	13
[illegible]ickshaws	33	21
[illegible] carts	40	27
[illegible]s	34	53
[illegible]ns	3	5
Total ..	502	573

Traffic control.—Unprecedented rains during the year rendered road conditions bad and contributed to the increase in traffic accidents. It was only towards the close of 1946 that the Corporation was able to improve the roads and pavements. It has been found impossible to make pedestrians keep to pavements unless the pavements have a smooth surface which does not hurt bare-feet. This fact has been brought to the notice of the Corporation. Some of the roundabouts which were formed and left unfinished last year have now been completed and some new ones have been formed and in due course they will be made permanent. In almost all important cross roads, refuge islands have been formed and some of them have also been made permanent. The centre strip on Mount Road is nearing completion. The Corporation have also been approached to place orders for the purchase of new and up-to-date electrical appliances for the efficient traffic control for this strip.

A number of public conveniences were constructed at various places in the City and they are to some extent serving a useful purpose in avoiding nuisance on the public roads. But in some cases, such conveniences were constructed on the pavements so as to cause inconvenience to the pedestrians. This has been brought to the notice of the Corporation and they have made it a point now to consult the police before carrying out any such constructions in future.

General.—The increase in the population of the City is creating increased traffic problems and great congestion in both trams and buses during peak hours. The population is now more than a million compared with 768,798 in 1939. Trams especially are over-crowded and there were several accidents on this account. The number of buses in the City was gradually increased during the year and at the end of the year there were 230 buses running including 24 lorry-buses on special permits. Gas buses in the City have gradually disappeared and have been replaced by new petrol buses. The number of taxis was increased from 135 to 185 during the year and the Presidency Motor Transport Company has been requested to sanction further allotment as the City needs at least 300 taxis.

40. Taxation.—During the year 23,664 licences were issued as compared with 21,459 licences in 1945. There has been an increase in the number of licences with a corresponding increase of rupees two lakhs in collections. This is due to the registration of a large number of jeeps, lorries and other types of vehicles purchased at the military auctions at Avadi and other centres and new vehicles imported. Four hundred and fifty cases of non-payment and non-exhibition of tax licences were charged during the year as against 171 in 1945 and 108 in 1944. During the year 161 foreign vehicles were detected for non-payment of taxes as against 102 in 1945. A total amount of Rs. 5,017–8–0 was realized during the year under report as against Rs. 3,887 in 1945.

In addition to their normal duties, the taxation staff continued to be vigilant and detected 240 cases of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules with reference to transport vehicles running without permits, brake certificates, etc.

Motor vehicles which paid tax in Madras City.

1945.

Type of vehicles.	For the quarter ending 31st March 1945.	30th June 1945.	30th September 1945.	31st December 1945.
Motor cycles ..	459	465	388	435
Lorries	695	949	1,019	914
Taxis	122	144	155	154
Buses	204	284	311	334
Fire engines and road water sprinklers.	91	8	4	7
Cars	3,685	3,856	3,202	3,643
Total ..	5,256	5,706	5,079	5,507

1946.

Type of vehicles.	For the quarter ending 31st March 1946.	30th June 1946.	30th September 1946.	31st December 1946.
Motor cycles ..	532	409	652	586
Lorries	751	935	1,050	873
Taxis	149	156	150	154
Buses	326	336	418	379
Fire engines and road water sprinklers	118	105	189	2
Cars	3,712	3,674	3,897	4,011
Total ..	5,588	5,615	6,356	6,005

NOTE.—The increase in taxation figures in 1946 and particularly in the 3rd and 4th quarters is very high which as I have already mentioned is due to large releases of Army vehicles in auction sales and new vehicles imported.

Number of short-term licences issued to pleasure cars in Madras City.

	1945.		1946.	
	Weekly.	Monthly.	Weekly.	Monthly.
Quarter ending 31st March	1	1	1	2
Quarter ending 30th June	..	..	..	1
Quarter ending 30th September	..	1	..	..
Quarter ending 31st December	..	3	2	..
Total ..	1	5	3	3

NOTE.—The reciprocity of tax licences has closed down many frontier licensing stations and only a few now exists in the frontiers between Hyderabad and Travancore and when these States also fall in line with the other States the above statement will cease in the future Administration Report.

41. Hackney carriage department.—Five thousand and ten rickshaws were registered during the year as against 4,260 in 1945 with 7,000 pullers.

A comparative statement of cases put up under the various sections of the Act is given below :—

	1945.	1946.
1 Unlicensed rickshaws	77	328
2 Without plates	52	12
3 Without pullers' licences	1,480	1,851
4 Allowing unlicensed persons to pull or drive.	124	159
5 Plying with time expired badge	345	385
6 Rash driving	1	..
7 Without lights	27	24
8 Carrying more than one person	255	44
9 Obstruction	1,874	1,315
10 Offences under other sections	55	442
Total ..	4,290	4,560

42. Transport section.—During the year, the balance of compensation due to Garage, Limited, for the damages sustained by their lorries MDF. 390, 391 and MDO. 321 which were with the Central Public Works Department and are acquired vehicles, has been paid during the year. Ten buses and lorries were inspected and recommended for the release of new engine assemblies. Some special permits for the release of spare parts have also been issued for transport vehicles. One lorry was seized under the Defence of India Rules. One hundred and fourteen ex-military lorries, 40 ex-military solo motor cycles and 15 ex-military combination motor cycles were collected from various places in India under instructions from the Inspector-General of Police for Police use in this Province. All the lorries and 12 of the solo motor cycles and 8 combinations have so far been distributed to the districts, after minor repairs and attention. This section also supervised the body building work on new Ford chassis and delivered them all to the District Superintendents of Police concerned, in the Province under instructions from the Inspector-General of Police. It also looked after the servicing and maintenance of 8 motor vehicles in charge of the Traffic Department. Under the Spare Parts Control Order, certificates of essentiality and the issue of parts record sheets for all transport vehicles and the entering of essentiality certificate on motor vehicles owned by the City Police Officers was carried out. In all 487 individual, 56 combined and 11 duplicate parts record sheets were issued during the year.

43. Defence of India Rules.—With the withdrawal of the Defence of India Rules most of the orders relating to the use of motor cars were withdrawn but fresh orders regarding lighting restrictions on motor vehicles and speed were brought into effect.

PART IV.

Miscellaneous.

44. Missing children and injured and helpless persons.—Six hundred and thirty-six stray children were returned to their parents.

Six hundred and fifty-seven injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals or their homes or other institutions.

45. Inquests.—Four hundred and sixty-six inquests were held during the year as against 637 in the previous year.

46. Mentally defective persons.—One hundred and thirty-four mentally defective persons were sent to the hospital as against 226 in the previous year.

47. Monthly meetings.—The usual monthly meetings of Gazetted Officers, Inspectors and sergeants-major were held during the year. They continued to be of good use in ensuring co-operation between the various branches of the City Police.

48. Office.—Due to the decrease in the number of verification rolls, deserter rolls, etc., two more clerks of the temporary establishment were disbanded. Consequent on the delegation of powers to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to sanction pensions to the head constables and constables and the general increase of work in all branches including Stores and Cash sections, etc., the office was strengthened with an addition of four upper division clerks, seven lower division clerks and a typist. The office establishment continued to work satisfactorily.

Stores.—Due to the Yarn Control Order, there was some difficulty and delay in obtaining textile articles.

49. Strikes and disturbances.—There were a number of strikes and disturbances during the year. The major strikes involved the South Indian Railway, the Postal and Telegraph employees and the Corporation conservancy workers and the threatened strike of non-gazetted officers. In connextion with the Railway strike, the Railway Protection Scheme was put into operation.

There were general hartals on the 25th February, 21st June and 22nd August, the first in sympathy with the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny and the second in connection with the arrest of Pandit Nehru in Kashmir and the third in sympathy with the Corporation conservancy strikers.

There were disturbances on these occasions but were speedily brought under control. During the first hartal, firing had to be resorted to by the Police when the mob attacked Rayapuram police lines but there were no casualties due to firing. Following stone throwing on cars and vehicles on the road, firing by a private individual in self-defence, however, resulted in the death of a boy. On the 22nd August, in defiance of the prohibitory order issued, there was a large gathering in the Triplicane Beach which was dispersed by the use of tear smoke. The crowd then attacked the Ice House Road Police Station but the attack was repulsed by opening fire with a revolver in which none was injured. A mob again attacked the station the next day and in the firing which was resorted to one died and four were injured. These disturbances coincided with the peak of the kidnapping scare when harmless beggars were attacked by misguided mobs. Prompt action by police patrols rescued many persons from death or serious injury.

Most of these strikes and disturbances were engineered by the communists.

Communal.—The Direct Action day "16th August 1946" passed off peacefully.

Due to communal tension there were minor disturbances in the Vyasarpady area on three occasions in which two were killed and seven seriously injured. Due to constant vigilance and intensive police patrols further outbreaks were prevented.

Political.—Mr. Gandhi's sojourn in Madras for three weeks from 23rd January occasioned considerable extra Police bandobast and the establishment of a temporary outpost at Thyagaroyanagar.

Students of the various Colleges in the City took advantage of Mr. Gandhi's presence to stage strikes and processions in defiance of the prohibitory orders as a protest to Police firing in Bombay and Calcutta. Constant vigilance however enabled Mr. Gandhi's visit to Madras to pass off without any untoward incidents.

50. Foodgrains and other control orders.—The special investigation staff of one Inspector and seven sub-inspectors who dealt with 538 cases under the various control and rationing orders last year, were called upon to take up 1,300 cases during this year and convictions were secured in nearly 96 per cent of them. Of these 1,203 were cases under the Madras Rice Rationing Order and the rest under other control orders. The majority of the rice rationing cases were failure to report reductions in families and the consequential purchases of increased rations. The rationing staff did very useful and satisfatory work during the railway strike and other occasions of mobilization by looking after the feeding arrangements of these men.

51. General—Fire Accidents.—Due to the spontaneous combustion of old cinema films, there were two major accidents in which eight persons died and nine received extensive burns.

Relations with the military.—The closest co-operation with the military services was maintained. Unfortunately whilst two police sub-inspectors were accompanying the Military Police in a jeep after effecting the arrest of a deserter suspected to be armed, the latter attempted to escape by steering the jeep over the side of the Marmalong Bridge, Saidapet, which resulted in the death of Sergeant Reynolds of the Military Police, and sub-inspector Radhakrishna Ayyar, City Police and serious injuries to sub-Inspector Inder Mohan. The deserter is now standing trial for 'attempted murder.'

Floods.—The unprecedented rains in November and December 1946 resulted in the low lying areas of the City being flooded. Detachments of the City Armed Reserve and Malabar Special Police were deputed to strengthen the flood bank at the threatened breach spot and worked most strenuously under difficult conditions and succeeded in preventing the breach for nearly 24 hours. When the breach occurred the police arranged rescue work. Some of the police lines were also affected and had to be evacuated.

Radio and Telephony and Police control.—The acquisition of thirty mark three Radio Telephony No. 19/T.G Sets from the Army, the establishments of Police Control with Radio Telephony as an auxiliary means of communication to police stations, and for communication with Mobile Patrols has greatly added to the efficiency of the City Police and Riot Squads in particular.

General.—The year was an abnormal one with the threat of famine and shortage in essential commodities and housing which has made living conditions difficult all round. Labour encouraged by communists was unduly restive and the political and communal situation gave rise to considerable anxiety. The brunt of the work fell as usual on the police who were mobilized for prolonged periods. In spite of justifiable grounds for discontent, all ranks of the Force rose magnificently to the occasion and gave of their be[st]

CITY POLICE OFFICE,
EGMORE, MADRAS,
20th March 1947.

R. HUME,
Commissioner o[f] [Poli]ce.

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 4656, 17th December 1947

Police—Administration Report—1946—Reviewed.

Order—No. 4656, Home, dated 17th December 1947.

The year was marked by an increase in the volume of crime as compared with 1944 and 1945. This was due to unfavourable seasonal conditions, prevalence of communal and labour troubles and large-scale unemployment due to demobilization. The total number of cognizable cases excluding offences under the Special and Local laws and the 'nuisance' sections of the Indian Penal Code increased from 55,138 in 1945 to 63,781 in 1946, an increase of 8,643 or 15·7 per cent. 'Grave Crimes' increased from 39,600 to 44,904, there being an increase under all heads. Dacoities increased from 77 to 103, robberies from 481 to 483, house-breakings from 7,327 to 8,999, cattle thefts from 4,491 to 4,954, and ordinary thefts from 26,132 to 29,200. There were 1,165 cases of murder as compared with 1,092 in 1945. There was also a marked increase in the total number of cases under the Special and Local laws, from 95,750 in 1945 to 153,090 in 1946, the increase being 59·9 per cent. The number under 'nuisance' offences showed a slight decrease from 238,205 in 1945 to 227,124 in 1946. The increase noticeable in the number of cases under 'Special and Local laws' is partially due to the inclusion under this head, of cases under the Madras Road Traffic Rules, which hitherto were included under 'nuisances' and to the more vigorous enforcement of the provisions of various control orders.

There was a further increase in the recorded number of cases of Kallar crime in both the Madura North and Madura South districts, from 3,212 in 1945 to 3,777 in 1946. Notwithstanding certain difficulties the control over Kallars and other criminal tribes was on the whole well maintained.

2. The percentage of detection of crime continued to be satisfactory, being 44·8 for total cognizable crime and 46·9 for total grave crime against 45·2 and 46·83, respectively, in 1945. The percentage of detection of murder was 52·7, a slight fall from last year's figure (54·9) which was the highest on record during the previous ten years. The crime Branch of the C.I.D., successfully investigated a number of important cases in co-operation with the District Intelligence Bureaux. The cases handled included smuggling, misappropriation of Government money, fraud, cheating and murder by poisoning. The assistance rendered by the Village Vigilance Committees varied from district to district.

3. Though the year was one of acute economic strain and widespread labour unrest law and order were well maintained. There was an increase in the number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly, though most of these cases were only minor in nature. The Police had to open fire on 33 occasions as against 5 occasions in the previous year. There was a wave of labour unrest in most of the districts resulting in strikes of which there were 273 as against 77 in 1945. The most important of the strikes was the South Indian Railway Employees' Strike at Golden Rock, Trichinopoly.

4. The precautions taken during periods of potential communal trouble and at festivals were generally successful in averting serious incidents. There were minor communal clashes in Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madura South, Ramnad and Salem districts. Kisan strikes under communist leadership were fairly common in Tanjore district and orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, had to be promulgated at the close of the year to maintain peace in the areas affected.

5. Two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine traffic accidents were recorded in Madras City as compared with 2,286 in 1945. Forty-five were fatal against 65 in 1945. Military vehicles were involved in 634 cases of which 19 were fatal as against 1,105 in 1945 of which 39 were fatal. Pedestrians were the victims in the majority of the cases. There was considerable congestion in trams and buses during the peak hours, though the number of buses was gradually increased.

6. The Armed Reserves, the Presidency General Reserve and the Special Emergency Force were amalgamated and reorganized with effect from the 1st of May. Each Armed Reserve has a headquarter wing consisting entirely of specialist staff under the command of a Sergeant. In several districts the reorganized Armed Reserves include a certain number of platoons for railway protection. The Reserves were generally kept up to strength and almost all of them were mobilized at least once during the year. The strain of duties imposed on them continued to be severe.

There was some indiscipline in the Malabar Special Police during the year. This unrest came to a head in April. The weeding out of undesirables resulted in the dismissal of a large number of personnel. The force has now fully recovered its old discipline and morale.

A separate branch called the "X" Branch was formed in the C.I.D. to combat black-marketing and corruption. It has had considerable success. A Police wireless grid with facilities for communication with district headquarters was also established during the year.

7. The year was one of major incidents, communal tension, labour unrest and strikes. The abnormal economic and security conditions and other repercussions

of the war continued to tax the strength of the force to the full. As in previous years, the diversion of a large number of men and officers from normal duties resulted in many officiating and inexperienced officers being posted to responsible posts and more than a third of the stations in the Province were under the charge of head constables officiating as Sub-Inspectors for over three months in the year. Judged against this background law and order were well maintained, the detection of crime continued to remain at almost the same high level as in 1945 and on the whole the force has given a satisfactory account of itself.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

O. PULLA REDDI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
„ Commissioner of Police, Madras.
„ Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
„ Accountant-General, Madras.
„ Board of Revenue.

To the Revenue Department.
„ Inspector-General of Prisons.
„ the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission.
„ all District Magistrates.